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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Lively Debate is Expected Over Farm Soil Evaluations; Job Seems One For Experts

County Committees Are Not Expected to Meet Full Approval

Most Productive Land Gets Cream

Judging for Fertility Under Conservation Act Promises to Be Hard Task

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 27—Such a buzzing, never before heard around the farmhouses of the nation—overtopping all the rural racket raised by tree frogs, crickets, owls, whippoorwills, bullfrogs, cicadas, chickens, mules, tractors, etc.,—will soon begin.

In order to win their new bonus, farmers are going to take the first national census of the productivity of their soil. As fertility is not definable at a glance, the questions bubbling up in rural households will make a continental debate.

This year the farmers are no longer to be paid by the Government according to how many acres of corn or wheat they don't plant or how many hogs less they grow. These were simple targets to shoot at. You could run a measuring wheel around the acres and count the pigs.

Profit in Dumping the Cream

But this season, since the AAA is out and its substitute, the new Soil Conservation Act, is in, the test of payment is productivity—plus the number of acres of major crops retired.

Rich farm land taken out of corn or cotton will win a bonus maybe 10 times larger than poor land in the same crops. The more the land can produce, the bigger the bonus. This is to promote the Government's aim, the same as under the AAA, to hold down production to market demand.

Consequently, millions of farmers who want a portion of the $470,000,000 of federal money available for rural assistance will soon begin calculating the merits of their land to see how much they will win for complying.

Farmer Not His Own Judge

However, the individual farmer is not the judge of the size of his payment. A township committee of three farmers whom he helps to elect will visit each farm, appraise the productivity and acreage involved, then certify the size of the bounty.

Let's jump forward a few months and accompany one of the township committees to the home of Farmer Belknap. Like many other farmers through the country, Belknap is optimistic about the grand soil he owns. The committee, which has been meeting the same enthusiasm all along the road since it set out from town, is not so appreciative.

Just so much of the federal cash is allotted to the county. If every farmer has only the choicest type of land—just as in certain states under the AAA many farmers reported a remarkable number of hogs when they were to be paid for reducing their total—then the county quota won't hold out.

He Knows His Own Land

The committee goes over Belknap's farm, works out its figures on his broad dining room table, and announces its verdict.

"But, Mr. Jillson, I guess I ought to know something about my own land," protests the farmer. "I've worked it for 15 years. I tell you there ain't none better in the hull state."

"Yes, yes, Mr. Belknap, we know we know. That's what they all say In fact, that's the way I felt about my place, until I started out appraising land with Mr. Phillips and Mr. Timpkins here.

"Brother Belknap we're sorry. We'll just have to put you down as we see it. I'm getting the same. So's Timpkins. Phillips is drawing less.

"Don't blame me. I didn't put them gullies out in the field there. You can't expect Uncle Sam to pay you as much for taking land like that out as that nice field you have to the south.

Should Help the Soil

"This Soil Conservation Act will be an encouragement to you to get your land in better shape. The Government is paying for improving soil fertility Some of us around here—I don't say you—never thought much about protecting their soil. Now you should see them getting into line, since they're going to be paid for it.

"Give us ten years of this soil conserving business, with Uncle Sam paying enough to get the farmers to do it, and I tell you farming in the United States will be a different thing.

"Well, good-by, brother. Seems like I've done a good deal of talkin', but after all the soil has the last word It says what it is, and neither you nor I can change it—this year. In the future watch us."

From its occasional experience with a dissatisfied household, the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Farmers to Offer Federal Program

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 27

THE farm labor and tenant problem, which has produced complaints, controversy and struggles in Congress, was due for an airing today.

Fifty delegates from unions of agricultural laborers and tenant farmers gathered to tell the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Resettlement Administration and other agencies what they believe should be done to improve the workers' conditions.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, planned to welcome the delegates as they opened a two-day discussion with government officials, arranged by the national Committee on Rural Social Planning.

As the delegates arrived in town, Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Resettlement Administrator, unfolded plans which, he said, may result in the placing of 15,000 to 20,000 tenant farm families on land of their own in the next fiscal year.

Townsend Plan Obtains $951,964 Since January '34

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—How many of the dimes and quarters and dollars which hopeful subscribers to the Townsend old-age pension movement contributed during the past two years have gone into the pockets of its promoters?

This was the real question which lay behind a confused and occasionally heated session of the House Townsend Investigation Committee here today, as it delved into the personal income of Robert E. Clements, co-founder and general manager of Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., until his resignation this week.

Briefly, the committee learned the following before it adjourned over the week-end. During the year 1935 Mr. Clements received a total of $12,535 from the movement in the form of salaries, dividends from his half ownership in The Townsend Weekly and other income from the Prosperity Publishing Company, publisher of that magazine.

Reported on Tax Return

That was what he considered his total taxable income and what he reported on his federal income tax return for 1935.

But it developed that he had far fewer expenses to pay out of his in-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Spoils System Looms Larger As Vital Issue

Charge Is Made Housing Head Can Ignore Civil Service Entirely

G. O. P. Presents Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27 — With former President Hoover, Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas and Col. Frank Knox of Chicago, all in their latest speeches charging the New Deal with lowering government morale by the spoils system, a constant barrage on the same topic is also being laid down by Republican sharpshooters in Congress. Indications now point to a prominent position for this issue in the forthcoming election.

Discussing the Housing Act Amendment in the House yesterday, Representative Carl E. Mapes (R), of Michigan, for example, recalled that under the existing law the administrator has blanket authority to "appoint as many employees as he sees fit, without regard to the classification act of 1923 (civil service)."

Runs Into Big Figures

Mr. Mapes asserted that the Administration had added approximately "235,000 persons to the full-time pay roll of the Federal Government," and that only "one in every 107 of these 235,000 were brought under the civil service."

"Does the gentleman know that there are 8500 more positions under civil service today than there were when the Roosevelt Administration went into office?" retorted Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, an Administration leader.

"Well, multiply that by 107," answered Mr. Mapes, "and the result will show how greatly the forces have been increased in the last 2½ years."

Debate Waxes Warm

"Of course, most of the agencies have not been put under civil service," replied Mr. Ramspeck, "although quite a number of new agencies have been put under civil service. It would have been a physical impossibility to have held examinations and set up these agencies in time to become effective under civil service laws."

"I do not concede any such thing! That is the usual apology of those opposed to civil service," cried Mr. Mapes.

Another Democrat, Representative John O'Connor of New York, entered the fray.

"How long does the gentleman think it would take to get a new agency started if we set it up under civil service?" he demanded.

"Why, there are thousands of people on the eligible list of the Civil

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Grand Jurors Back Lehman In Program Against Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—The Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, one of the most important organizations of its kind in the United States, appeared solidly lined up with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today in his program for anti-crime legislation at this session of the Legislature following an address by the Governor at a dinner by the grand jurors' body at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

At the same time Mayor LaGuardia, warmly endorsing the Lehman program, made it clear that his administration was already embarked on a reorganization of the police enforcement agencies in the Borough of Brooklyn as a result of disclosures by Hiram C. Todd, special prosecutor named by the Governor in the Samuel Drukman murder and alleged bribery cases and by the extraordinary grand jury.

Criticizes Opponents

Governor Lehman in his address, which was his second appeal to the public on behalf of his anti-crime program, struck out sharply at the lawmakers in Albany for their opposition, mentioning Speaker Irving M. Ives (R) of Norwich, by name but including other members in his arraignment. He stressed that as long ago as July of last year he concluded it was urgently necessary that the "good forces" of society launch a concerted drive to revitalize the state's law enforcement mechanism and he thereupon appointed a committee of 50 or 60 men and women, representing all the agencies of enforcement, civic, social, business and labor groups, legislative leaders and representatives of both major political parties, to determine concertedly just what should be done.

Defends His Objectives

"At no time have I sought personal credit for this program," he said: "on no occasion have I undertaken to obtain credit for my (Democratic) party. . . . No bills before the Legislature have been checked by me as the bills that must be passed. What I want are bills that honestly and soundly carry out the definite recommendations contained in my message. Any bill doing that which comes to me will be signed, whether sponsored by Democrat or Republican."

Governor Lehman stressed the "powerful and statewide" support his anti-crime program has received, declaring it had been "nonpartisan and nonpolitical," with officials, organizations and newspapers in every county in the state voicing their enthusiastic, forceful approval." He then described briefly some of the key measures, telling how he expected them to work out if enacted into law. He held that many of the criminal statutes "gravely militate against the interests of society" and many others were obsolete.

Weapon to Defeat Justice

"What may have been at one time essential to protect the accused has now become a weapon to defeat justice," he said. "Only the gangster, the racketeer and the habitual criminal profit from the maze of legal technicalities. These basic facts we cannot afford to ignore.

"Why should the administration of criminal justice be treated any differently from any other mechanism in society," he said. "No one contends that a manufacturer should continue to work with tools and machinery used at the beginning of the industrial revolution. In the same way principles of law must be tested against the conditions and needs of American life in the twentieth century."

The Governor referred to the argument against certain of his bills as "quibbling," declaring this attitude was "the very thing that blocks and strangles every constructive effort to bring criminal justice up to date." He then replied categorically to Speaker Ives' defense of the Assembly record on the crime program.

Wanted Ives' Support

"Speaker Ives should be standing shoulder to shoulder with me in this fight instead of conjuring up groundless fears that the proposed legislative program will threaten the integrity of Anglo-Saxon justice," he continued. ". . . he and his associates should be aggressively co-operating with me for the enactment of the program, a great part of which they themselves publicly endorsed only a few months ago.

"Fortunately a quibbling and reactionary attitude of mind is not that of our citizens. They want the machinery of law enforcement strengthened; they desire the removal of the legal technicalities; they ask that legal loopholes be blocked; they want to make the conviction of criminals more speedy and certain.

Sees Ultimate Success

"It is my sincere hope that the attitude shared by a large part of our law-abiding citizens will predominate and win out in the Legislature. During this session, I am

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Leaders in Campaign for Flood Control

Wide World

Joseph Gray, Pennsylvania — Jennings Randolph, West Virginia — William N. Rogers, New Hampshire — William P. Cole, Maryland — David J. Lewis, Maryland

This Committee Was Formed by Representatives to Draw Up a Resolution Calling on Congress to Appoint a Committee to Plan Legislature for Future Flood Control

France Ratifies Soviet Alliance As Defense Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 27 — The Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance—Germany's alleged reason for denouncing the Locarno and occupying the Rhineland—officially came into full effect today when French Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin and the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinoff, exchanged ratifications at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here.

The significance of this diplomatic development is held here to be greatly enhanced by the choice of this particular moment for bringing the alliance into being. It comes as the culmination of the progressive and persistent growth of the movement of French opinion which advocates relegating to the background Britain and the League and depending primarily for France's security on outright military alliances and on massive rearmament.

Unlikely to Triumph

Without exaggerating the importance of this movement—which is obviously unlikely to triumph because directly opposed to France's traditional policy of basing her security on British assistance and on the League collective security system—it has nevertheless acquired sufficient force to require recording.

M. Flandin himself in a recent interview hinted at such a possibility, alluding to the possibility of France settling her dispute with Germany directly if Britain continued to insist on concession after concession by France.

Might Quit Geneva

Similarly the semi-official Temps recently published an inspired article saying:

"We must frankly tell Britain that on the day that France realizes the League of Nations no longer constitutes an impartial force for general security, she will look elsewhere than to Geneva."

Viewed against this background the promulgation of the Franco-Soviet pact today acquires added significance.

Furthermore, it is understood that there is a new effort under way to forward a Russo-Polish rapprochement with a view to bringing Poland into a modified version of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Corn 'Gas' Making On Commercial Lines Planned in Kansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The first commercial test of a process for converting corn into motor fuel will be made next summer in Atchison, Kan., as a result of a contract signed here recently.

Machinery is to be installed to use 1,500,000 bushels of corn a year in the production of 3,500,000 gallons of anhydrous ethyl alcohol. The product, mixed with gasoline in the proportions of one part to nine, is said to prevent the formation of carbon monoxide in exhaust gases, permit higher compression, reduce carbon formation and increase mileage a gallon. Commercial production will follow extensive laboratory tests.

A by-product is stock feed of high nutritive value. Thus a farmer will be able to take to the plant a load of corn and return home with a load of feed and money in his pocket.

Patents for the process are owned by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., of Delaware, which has contracted to provide machinery costing $200,000 and working capital for the venture. The Atchison plant of the Bailor Manufacturing Company, now devoted to the production of commercial alcohol, will be used. The Chemical Foundation was formed after the World War to take over in trust the patents owned by enemy aliens which had been confiscated by the Government. It is required to make the patents available to all American industry, and its net income is limited to 6 per cent.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, March 27

Reich Election—Hitler Asks Mandate

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Essen, Germany — With the iron of a locomotive chassis beneath him, the vast Krupp Arms Works at his back, Adolf Hitler reiterated to 870,000 persons that Germany intended to be master in its own house.

Loudspeakers, whistles, swastikas and hovering Zeppelins contributed to the background as the Führer brought to a climax the high-powered campaign of National Socialists to obtain unified popular sanction for the remilitarization of the Rhineland.

Hitler declared that there can no longer be victors and vanquished among the nations; that the Reich wanted peace but could be ready for war; that equality must be attained not by gradualism but by swift, bold strokes.

He was addressing workers and he stressed his claim that the National Socialists had restored 5,000,000 to work, that the present Germany was more of a democracy than that under the Weimar Constitution—that he received all power from the German people.

On Sunday, Germany votes. The National Socialists have every expectation that they will be rewarded for their electioneering zeal with an indorsement of the remilitarization coup that will enable them to say:

"Germany's will—not merely Hitler's—has been accomplished."

Locarno—Eden's Speech Preserves Balance

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin — The speech of Foreign Minister Anthony Eden before the British Parliament yesterday is believed to have maintained a sufficiently precise balance between the viewpoints of Germany and France to assure the continuance of negotiations in the Rhineland crisis, barring unpredictable developments

France found gratification in that part of Eden's speech that proclaimed England's intention to observe its Locarno obligations, to come to the assistance of France in the event of unprovoked aggression on the part of Germany.

France found disappointment, however, in the fact that Eden's speech gave no indication that England would assume any responsibility for ousting Germany from the Rhineland or for punishing it for having sent troops into that area.

Germany found gratification, on the other hand, in the fact that Eden reasserted England's intention to consider Germany's peace proposals.

But Germany found cause for disappointment in that part of Eden's speech that declared concessions from Germany were needed to speed negotiations.

Withal, England as the peace broker seems to have placated both of its clients.

Events Seem to Await Election

European diplomats have expressed the viewpoint that no important advance in present negotiations can be made until after the Sunday election in the Reich, when the German people will "pass judgment" upon the remilitarization of the Rhineland.

Anthony Eden expressed the conviction that a concession from Germany that would assure France of its peaceful intent would aid negotiations.

Such a concession is deemed impossible, at least until after the election, simply because any compromise would be at variance with the "no capitulation" tone of the election speeches.

Germany cool to Eden's plea: Page 4.

Spain—Violence as Peasant Squatters Are Ousted

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Madrid — If the new Liberal Spanish Government is to effect a redistribution of land to the soil-hungry peasantry, it must be done in an orderly and deliberate fashion.

Premier Azaña made this plain when he ousted 60,000 peasant squatters who yesterday expropriated farms in Badajoz Province. Isolated incidents of violence broke out, as the peasants were being ousted in an orderly manner.

Many heard in the tread of the peasants the somber Russian music of Moussorgsky, but there is every reason, in the light of the individualistic nature of the Spanish peasant, to discount predictions that Spain is advancing along the collectivist road of Russia.

Cortes restraint kindles hope: Page 4.

Floods—Keep WPA Workers in Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The churning waters that overflowed the eastern United States were something in the nature of a reprieve to some 250,000 WPA workers They were under sentence to have been cut from the relief rolls, but the demands of rehabilitation—clearing away mud and debris, repairing roads and bridges, raising dikes and restoring build-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Boston News Today:

Ickes Hints PWA Will Repair Flood Damages
Port Authority Hails New Air Base as Boon
Boston's Rising Tax Returns Indicate Prosperity
20 Boston Trolleys to Grace Puerte Alegre Streets
Committee Deadlocked on Teachers' Oath Repeal
Brandon Resigns as Head of Local SEC

These and other news features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Cut in WPA Rolls Halted to Speed Flood Repair Task

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Withdrawal of works progress reduction orders in the flood zones and authorization by the House of Representatives of Federal Housing Administration loans to the homeless for the construction of new abodes were new flood relief steps revealed here today.

Harry L. Hopkins, works progress director, made it known that he had canceled orders that would have cut 250,000 persons from the WPA rolls in the 14 flood states. He indicated that in some sections where cleanup and reconstruction work was heaviest, additional workers would be employed, without regard to whether they are on the relief rolls.

250,000 Flood Workers

The relief chief reported that 250,000 to 270,000 men are "working day and night" on flood-repair projects in the area "from Maine to Ohio." At the present time, he said, most of the work consists of removing mud from the streets and buildings, but machinery is ready to move quickly in approving projects for the repair of public property, such as bridges, roads, parks, public buildings, etc., and also for work on private property "wherever there is a menace to health or a hazard to life." Representatives of the Federal Government on the spot will be delegated to approve the majority of projects without sending them to Washington.

The $43,000,000 set aside by President Roosevelt for emergency flood repair projects, was tentatively allotted a few days ago to the various states, will be kept under federal supervision where it can be easily shifted from state to state, Mr. Hopkins said. Moreover, he pointed out that $43,000,000 was "not a sacred figure" and that if more money was found to be needed, doubtless it would be forthcoming from the works fund.

Money is Available

"The important thing," he declared, "is not the amount of money but the amount of work to be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Supreme Court Asked to Defer Utility Act Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—The Administration beat another tactical retreat before the Supreme Court today, when it petitioned in effect that the Utility Holding Company Act be not tested at the present session of the court, the last before the November election.

Stanley Reed, solicitor-general, petitioned the court s amicus curiae not to rule on the constitutionality of the Holding Company Act in the American States Public Service Company case, which was decided against the New Deal in Baltimore, because it does not "clearly" present the issues involved.

Instead, Mr. Reed asked the court to wait for the Electric Bond & Share Company case, now on its way up through the courts in New York. The case was begun there on Nov. 26, and will presumably not reach the Supreme Court in time for hearings or decision at this session.

Presumably today's tactical retreat is for two purposes:

1. To increase the chances of a decision ultimately upholding the constitutionality of the measure by selecting a "better" case.

2. Avoiding an adverse decision at an unfavorable time, during the political campaign.

It is entirely within the discretion of the court to accept or reject the plea, and its decision is likely to reveal the justices' present viewpoint on the intermingling of politics and procedure. It is possible to argue, for instance, that postponement of the decision would "take it out of politics," while on the other hand, postponement might be interpreted as unjustifiable favoritism to the Administration.

Pact Widens Russian Hold In Mongolia

Secret Military Treaty Signed, According to Moscow Reports

Warns Japanese Against Attack

Rail Extensions Planned Would Speed Transport of Russian Troops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 27—Concentration of Japanese and Manchoukuan troops on the Far Eastern frontier after new clashes had occurred on the Manchoukuo-Mongolian border gives significance to reliable but unconfirmed reports here of a secret treaty of mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia.

The treaty, which has not been published, is said to have been signed in Moscow last December, when the Mongolian Premier and Foreign Minister spent several weeks in the Soviet capital, and provides for the use of the Red Army in Mongolia in case of a Japanese attack.

It is understood that the Red Army's general staff has drawn up plans with Mongolian military chieftains for joint action in case of an emergency. The Mongolian Government has agreed to intrust direction of operations to the Red Army staff, and Russia has agreed to supply the necessary troops, equipment and ammunitions, together with airplanes and mechanized transport.

Railway Program

It is also understood that an agreement was signed last December for construction of a railway from a point on the Trans-Siberian Railway below Lake Baikal to Ulan Bator (Urga), the capital of Outer Mongolia, which would facilitate the movement of Soviet troops and supplies in case of war, and in peace will serve as an important trade artery between Mongolia and Russia.

Although this treaty has not yet been published, the Soviet Union's decision to support Outer Mongolia against a Japanese attack was revealed by Joseph Stalin in a statement to Roy W. Howard which has been published in the Soviet official press. Mr Stalin categorically declared that Russia would defend Outer Mongolia in case of a Japanese attack as they did in 1921.

Gradual Encirclement

This statement, together with the reported treaty, clears up a situation which has been in doubt since the Japanese occupied Manchuria in 1931, and began to make military gestures in the direction of Outer Mongolia. For almost five years the Japanese have steadily been drawing together the circle around Outer Mongolia by the gradual occupation of North Manchuria, Jehol and Inner Mongolia.

Many observers assumed that Japan eventually would absorb Outer Mongolia without Soviet interference. But Mr. Stalin has now committed his Government irretrievably to war against Japan in case of an attack against Outer Mongolia.

Clarifies Situation

The situation between the Soviet Union and Japan in the Far East has, therefore, been clarified: Japan has been told that an attempt to absorb Outer Mongolia means war with Russia as definitely as an attempt to cross Soviet borders. Outer Mongolia has been included in the area for which Moscow is prepared to wage war.

This decision, announced by Mr. Stalin, shows his confidence in the Red Army's ability to wage war with Japan. For it is obvious that conflict between Russia and Japan in Outer Mongolia could not be localized, and would promptly become a general war between the two countries.

Attempts at Conciliation

For several years after the occupation of Manchuria Moscow did everything possible to avert a conflict with Japan. The Soviets permitted Japan to occupy their "sphere of influence" in North Manchuria, they agreed to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway, they have minimized a series of border incidents which might have served as a pretext for war. They have watched Japan's rapid construction of strategic railways, highways and ports near Soviet borders.

But during this time Moscow has quadrupled her expenditures upon the Red Army and has spent millions upon a network of new railways in the Far East. Mr. Stalin's statement is a plain intimation that he believes the Red Army is now a match for Japan.

Red Army Stands Ready

Moscow probably hopes that its decision to support Outer Mongolia by force of arms will have a stabilizing effect. The Japanese military naturally will not now undertake to absorb Outer Mongolia unless they are prepared for war with Russia. So long as Russia's attitude toward Mongolia remained in doubt, the Japanese military may have believed they could absorb this region without Soviet interference, as many other observers did.

But the situation has completely changed. The Red Army stands definitely behind the Mongolian People's Republic, whose government is modeled after that of the Soviet Union. A Japanese attack upon Outer Mongolia becomes virtually a declaration of war against the Soviet Union.

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Australian Calls For Trade Pacts To Open Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Australia's severe handicap through her lack of trade treaties with foreign countries is stressed by the Commonwealth assistant minister in charge of trade treaties, Sir Henry Gallett, in a special review of the position.

Sir Henry returned a few months ago from an extensive tour of Great Britain and Europe, during which he investigated Australia's trade relations with nearly every big importing country. It is expected that agreements between Australia and overseas nations will ultimately result.

Many Fields Closed

"Canada is an independent subscriber to 11 foreign treaties, South Africa to five, and even New Zealand to three, but with the exception of Belgium with whom there is an agreement confined to an exchange of Australian barley and meat and Belgian glass, Australia has no direct international trading contracts of any kind," Sir Henry points out in his article, adding: "Excluding wool and wheat, Belgium, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Poland imported 5,000,000 tons of produce in 1934 of a kind exported by Australia. Australia's practice of trading internationally without treaties excludes her, under present conditions, from participation in this huge import."

Heavy Losses Shown

Australia has suffered severely from this self- fficiency policy, added Sir Henry. Her exports of primary products have been progressively barred from foreign markets, and excepting wool and wheat fully 90 per cent of Australia's rural exports now go to the United Kingdom and almost 100 per cent to the Empire as a whole.

Nevertheless, foreign markets are of deep significance to the Commonwealth, Sir Henry continued. Of the total export of wool, approximately 65 goes to foreign countries and Australia leaned heavily on the foreigner in exports of wheat and flour. With wool prices rising, there is a general disposition to declare that foreigners must buy Australian wool and wheat, but Sir Henry believes they would buy it elsewhere if they could. With the present feeling, he contended that foreigners would exhaust every possibility of developing substitutes.

Export Market Vital

"Without the export market, Australian rural produce would be practically valueless in the home market," said Sir Henry. "It is too often overlooked that the benefit to Australian farmers and pastoralists of increased overseas sales at profitable prices does not end in the receipt for these exports. They are only the beginning of the benefit. The great purpose of foreign sales of our surplus production is to raise the price of all produce consumed locally. The value of increased exports is graphically illustrated by the great rise in mutton and specially lamb prices, as a direct result of the Ottawa Agreement permitting far greater exports.

"It is not necessary to emphasize that if we forward the prosperity of the primary producer, we confer equal benefits on every family in the Commonwealth. Moreover, unless we strongly accelerate our rate of increasing population, failure to add continuously to the volume and value of our exports means an early standstill to all primary and secondary development."

Awarded

Blank & Stoller

Charles F. Kettering
Vice-President, General Motors Corporation, in Charge of Research

Inventor of Self-Starter Is Honored by Engineers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Charles Franklin Kettering, vice-president of the General Motors Corporation in charge of research, in Detroit, has received the Washington Award for 1936.

The award, given annually, when deserving candidates are found, is an "honor conferred upon a brother engineer by his fellow engineers on account of accomplishments which pre-eminently promote the happiness, comfort, and well-being of humanity."

The award grew from an endowment and a suggestion offered by John Watson Alvord in 1916. The award commission is composed of 18 members, representing the five great engineering societies of the United States: The American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers and Western Society of Engineers.

Evolved Self-Starter

Mr. Kettering is credited with many revolutionary developments in the automotive and electrical field, among his most important inventions being the self-starter, and a lighting and ignition system.

The self-starter, it is held, gave the automobile its greatest boost, figuratively, as well as literally speaking, for the necessity of cranking had greatly limited the popularity of the new "gas buggies" practically eliminating from the field many potential customers

Mr. Kettering is also known as the inventor of the Delco-light farm lighting system, and many other technical contrivances.

The Honor List

Recipients of the honor since its foundation follow:

1919—Herbert C. Hoover, "for his pre-eminent services in behalf of the public welfare."

1922—Robert W. Hunt, "for his pioneer work in the development of the steel industry and for a life devoted to the advancement of the engineering profession."

1923—Arthur N. Talbot, "for his life work as student and teacher, investigator and writer and for his enduring contribution to the science of engineering."

1926—John Watson Alvord, "for his pioneer work in developing the fundamental principles of public utility valuation and his marked contributions to sanitary science."

1927—Orville Wright, "for fundamental scientific research and resultant successful airplane flight."

1928—Michael Idvorsky Pupin, "for devotion to scientific research leading to inventions which have materially aided the development of long distance telephony and radio broadcasting."

1929—Bion Joseph Arnold, "for pioneering work in the engineering and economics of electrical transportation."

1930—Ralph Modjeska, "for his contribution to transportation through superior skill and courage in bridge design and construction."

1932—William David Coolidge, "for his scientific spirit and achievement in developing ductile tungsten and the modern X-ray tube."

1935—Ambrose Swasey, "for his distinguished contributions as a builder of instruments, institutions and men."

Cheers and Howls To Mix Over Soil Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

committee has learned that the moment has come for a getaway, and bolts for the door.

But before the spokesman can lay his hand on the doorknob, Farmer Belknap checks him.

"Just a second, Mr. Jillson. I've got a question in my mind. It's been with me since before you come, and I know you'll be glad to answer it."

"All right, shoot. We'll be glad to tell all we know, won't we, boys?"

"Now, Mr. Jillson, I know you're fair. I voted for you and helped to put you on this committee. You're a banker as well as a farmer, and you've handled a lot of land hereabouts. I figured that when the Government men came out to my place, I wanted somebody who was square and somebody who was posted, like you to do my appraising.

Disarming the Committee

"And I know Mr. Phillips with you has a lot of land and is one of the best farmers in the county, and Mr. Timpkins is another good farmer. We've got a bang-up committee, I will say. None of you, I know, is working only because he gets his $3 or $4 a day from Uncle Sam."

"Thanks, Mr. Belknap. Wish all the farmers thought as well of us as you do."

"But what I don't get," persists Farmer Belknap, "is this. You as a banker know the price of farm lands, and you all know the farming end. But how does any of you know the differing grades of the productivity of the soil? That seems to me a job for the soil experts. I'll bet there's 10,000 farmers in this State thinking the same thing."

Experts to Rely On

"Well, there's something in that, Belknap," responds the committee chairman. "But we picked up a lot about the yields per acre in the township while the AAA was on. Besides, the Government has tried to make appraising productivity simple as it could. And on top of that, we've got the state agricultural station, up by the College of Agriculture, to help us. The station has made soil surveys. That's what we're partly working from. The station made one right in this country."

"When was it made?"

"Why, why, recently, I suppose. I've got it right here in my pocket."

"Well, look it up."

"Certainly. Where is the date? Here it is. 'Made in nineteen— nineteen-eleven.' That can't be. Eleven? Yes, it is, 1911."

Hopelessly Out of Date

"That's 25 years ago, before the war."

"Well, what of it?"

"Your survey is out of date. You was telling me that in ten years this soil conservation law would remake our nation's agriculture. What do you suppose 25 years will do to a soil survey? Why, when I bought this farm 15 years ago, it was all run down. Those gullies you spoke of is the last trace of its mistreatment. I've been building it up for 15 years. And now you come around and judge my soil with a map made ten years before I got the place. You may be right, but it looks to me like there was a lot of guessing coming into this soil conserving business."

Good and Bad Guessing

Farmer Belknap's opinion that there will be some guessing this year seems a pretty good guess, as is granted even among the principal champions of the new law. But they do not expect either guesswork or dissatisfaction to be typical.

"Farmers will come back on the agricultural experiment stations," comments one of the leading authorities in the agricultural world, who is in sympathy with the program.

"Stations have made soil surveys," he added, "but even in some of the best stations the soil surveys are not up to the minute but in part date back 25 years. There will be changes in that time.

Embarrassing for Stations

"Farmers are going to ask the experiment stations questions they can't answer."

Canvassing the productivity of millions of farms will make an enormous task for thousands of volunteer committees.

Yet America's farmers, after several years of cataloguing farms under the AAA, are getting used to such work. Committees similar to those which will soon be starting out did the comparable labor of measuring corn, wheat, cotton, hog and other production for the AAA. They did it with unusual success.

All Well in the End

Friction was held to a minimum. This year, with a bigger load to haul over the hill, partly because of the lateness of the start, everybody will try again to pinch out the discontent.

The Government now knows the farmers want the simplest kinds of rules to go by. Further, Uncle Sam may sweeten the case for the farmer with poor land by paying a liberal bonus for the lowest grade.

The season of rural study begins within a few weeks, as soon as the Department of Agriculture's regulations are announced.

Regardless of momentary frictions, national appraisal of the soil should help, observers say, to make better farmers, just as the soil improvement program involved should make better farm lands.

What Is Lobbying? Lack of Definition Hampers Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Although dubious of any real success in eliminating lobbying from in and around the capital, Congress seems bent on passing some sort of legislation at this session as an indication of its righteous intentions.

The Senate has already passed the Black bill, and the somewhat different version of the Smith bill came up today in the House, under a two-hour limitation of debate rule, which probably insures prompt passage. The two bills must be harmonized in conference, following which Congress may, for the first time, have a real weapon in combating lobbyists.

Legal Battle Rages

Meanwhile, Congress has a first-rate legal battle on its hands in its contest with William Randolph Hearst over the possession of seized telegrams, while the Black lobby committee has a mass of still unrevealed testimony dealing with all sorts of adventures in lobbying over the past year.

The House approaches the Smith bill, calling for the registration of lobbyists, in a mood of self-exculpation, following embarrassing revelations by the Black committee. These showed how one agile lobbyist held social conferences at his house at which some 50 Congressmen attended, and how he later even shared an apartment through one summer with six Congressmen. Ever since these revelations members of the House have been eager to put themselves on record publicly against lobbying, and Washington accordingly is likely to have a gesture of condemnation whether the gesture is of real meaning or not.

The Big Difficulty

The difficulty in controlling lobbying is simple and fundamental. It involves the fact that nobody yet has found a satisfactory definition for "lobbyist." Washington is full of movements and proposed reforms, of interests and organizations, all of whom want something from Congress, whether it is a pension or a tax reduction. Where everyone is a potential lobbyist it is hard to do much to control the matter even were it desirable, but Congress seems bent on falling back on its old procedure of "passing a law about it," and attempting to differentiate between good and bad lobbying, and between the paid and unpaid varieties.

For the moment, the Senate is chiefly concerned with its law suit with Mr. Hearst. The Black committee, through its attorney, Crampton Harris, and the Federal Communications Commission, moved yesterday to block Hearst's injunction to prevent seizure of telegrams in connection with the twin investigations. Both filed answers in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to the Hearst suit. The court granted an injunction against the Western Union Company in behalf of the Chicago law firm of Silas Strawn a fortnight back also involving seized telegrams but the Hearst suit is against members of the Senate Committee and the Communications Commission themselves.

Minton Defends FCC

The matter also elicited a speech from Senator Sherman Minton (D), of Indiana, member of the Black committee, in the Senate yesterday. He assailed as unfounded previous charges against the Communications Commission that it had assisted in an attack on the "freedom of the press." He reviewed the commission's answer to the Borah resolution of inquiry, and pointed to the apparent legal basis on which the commission had set its two investigators scanning records of the telegraph offices. The law charged the commission to take cognizance of irregularities such as had been shown to exist by the Black committee, he said, involving forged telegrams and burned files.

Mr. Minton excoriated Mr. Hearst personally, describing him as "the greatest menace to the freedom of the press that exists in this country." Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, asked that a personal reference to Hearst be deleted, explaining that Hearst was "a citizen of my state," but Minton declined.

"For a hundred years legislative bodies on this side of the Capitol and the other," Minton charged, "have been pursuing the same procedure that the Black committee has been pursuing and no one has seriously raised the question about constitutional rights."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

ings—have caused Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, to rescind his order that WPA workers be dropped.

Something of a battle of estimates is underway as the affected sections appraise and reappraise the cost of the damages. A $43,000,000 emergency fund is available to speed reconstruction. Officials have spiked rumors of federal niggardliness in the present arrangement by announcing that the amount of federal help will be flexible, dependent upon needs as they arise and are proved.

Far East—Russo-Japanese Accord Threatened

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Moscow—The booming of guns along the Far Eastern frontiers has again shaken Russo-Japanese negotiations for a mixed border commission. Releases here tell of a concentration of Japanese and Manchoukuan forces near the Mongolian frontier. New clashes broke a period of conciliatory developments between Russia and Japan. Japanese and Manchoukuan troops allegedly attempted to capture a Mongolian frontier post, and when repulsed were concentrating near by for another attack.

What effects these new clashes will have is problematical. In view of the pacific utterances of Premier Koki Hirota of Japan, it is widely believed that the present incidents were initiated by the military leaders of the Kwantung Army without the approval of the Japanese Government.

Pact widens Soviet hold in Outer Mongolia: Page 1.

Gas Bombs—Italy Accused of Breaking Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—Il Duce, whose venture in Ethiopia was more than once depicted as a civilizing effort, is being denounced for conducting his classes in civilization with the aid of lethal gas bombs. There is indignation over continuing reports that Italy has consistently used gases which it agreed to outlaw in 1925. Plans are under way to raise this issue formally.

Official figures of the Suez Canal Company reveal that Italy has transported 7483 gas bombs through the canal since June 25 and Dec. 25. Sir Archibald Sinclair suggested that Italy be forced to withdraw its troops from Ethiopia before standing as a defender of treaties in the present negotiations with Germany.

Capital—Answers Awaited in Townsend Inquiry

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Did the dimes and quarters of Townsend old-age pension plan subscribers swell into fat salaries for promoters of the scheme?

That was the question left hovering over Washington as the House committee wound up for the week with its $50,000 investigation of the Townsend movement. Robert E. Clements, cofounder of the Townsend organization, told the committee that he received $12,585 from the movement in 1935 while enjoying liberal savings in his daily expenses.

The New Deal indicated that it would like to avoid judicial jolts at this particular time. It asked the United States Supreme Court to refrain from passing on the Utility Holding Company Act this session. The Administration argued that the American Public Service case, which was decided against the New Deal in Baltimore, was not a good test. The Democrats prefer to wait for the Electric Bond and Share Company case, now before the New York courts. The Administration must weather a decision on the Guffey Coal and "truth in securities" cases, which have already been pleaded before the court.

Hopkins Speeds Work On Flood Repair Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

done. If we need more money, we'll get it."

In giving its approval to a year's extension of the Federal Housing Administration yesterday, the House inserted a provision allowing loans for new construction on unimproved real estate up to $2000. The Senate, which has already passed the bill, is expected to concur in the amendment.

A move to widen even further the powers of the Federal Housing Administration to meet the flood emergency was proposed today by FHA officials. They recommended a law widening the FHA's authority to insure lending agency loans to 20 per cent instead of the present 10 per cent in flood areas, and permitting loans for new construction from ranging from $2000 to $50,000.

Meanwhile the American Red Cross announced that it had received a total of $2,531,171 in private contributions for use in feeding, clothing and sheltering the flood victims. The major job of the Red Cross at the present time, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman, said, was in evacuating the refugees from temporary shelter into vacant houses until such time as their homes could be repaired or rebuilt. Contributions were received from places as far away as Alaska and Hawaii.

Weather Bureau Reports

The Weather Bureau issued a statement today saying that recent floods in the Atlantic seaboard and upper Ohio Valley caught no community by surprise. "Warnings of approaching high crests in the Connecticut, Susquehanna, Potomac and Ohio rivers were issued hours—often a day or more—in advance," the Weather Bureau said, adding, "these warnings gave residents of danger zones plenty of time to leave and owners of movable property plenty of time to place it beyond the reach of high water."

Plan Being Formulated

Some weeks ago President Roosevelt asked the National Resources Committee to work out a "national water plan" for the nation, directed to the control of floods, erosion and water pollution. The board said today that it would have its report ready for the President before Dec. 1. Among other things it will include a long-range plan for the development of each important drainage basin in the United States and a listing of projects necessary for execution of the plan.

"The need for a general program of flood control in relation to other water problems becomes apparent when we realize that there are many river basins in the United States where floods are likely to occur in just as dramatic a manner as we have seen in New England cities, in Pittsburgh, in Johnstown and other eastern cities in the last few days," Harold L. Ickes, chairman of the resources committee, said today.

The director of the special study is Frederick H. Fowler, of San Francisco, consultant on flood problems for Los Angeles and various Kansas cities. Merton L. Emerson, Boston, consulting engineer, is assistant director.

Philadelphia Aids Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 27—Philadelphia's quota for Red Cross flood relief has been raised from $200,000 to $300,000. The United Campaign, now in progress for the benefit of 141 charities in the city, includes $200,000 for flood relief in its goal of nearly $5,900,000. In addition more than $70,000 has been given through the Mayor's special flood relief fund.

Mayor Wilson estimates that more than 26 tons of food and clothing, together with lanterns, boats, water wagons etc. have also been collected and dispatched as a result of his radiocast appeal. The American Red Cross, however, emphasizes the especial need of money at the present time.

The superintendent of police has been ordered by the Mayor to give all officers who have been sent to the flood zone, three days vacation with pay when they return.

Educator Reverses Classroom Approach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—"Contradicting conventional practices, Supervising Principal William B. Treloar of the Mainland Schools stated "Examinations should be given to find out what a pupil doesn't know, not what he knows."

"In other words," he continued, "if you are experimenting on your car you find out what is wrong, then repair it. That is what should be done with children. Find out their weak points and correct them.

"Repetition is the only way to teach. We must have a system of examining them to find out what they don't know, and then drill that into them.

"I should grade a child on what he does in proportion to his capacity to learn. I believe in training children to fit into the world and it can't be done with numbers."

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Hoffman Seeking Further Reprieve For Hauptmann

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TRENTON, N. J., March 27—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman charged today that "the whole (Hauptmann) case reeks with unfairness, passion and prejudice," and asserted that if the prosecution would tell him he had the right, he would "be glad" to grant a further reprieve.

In a statement that bristled with derision of Prosecutor Anthony M. Hauck Jr., of Hunterdon County where Bruno Richard Hauptmann was convicted early last year of the murder of the Lindbergh baby, Governor Hoffman said that he did not believe he had the right to grant another reprieve; but that "if the brilliant Mr. Hauck and his legal advisers will advise me that I do have that right, I shall be glad to exercise it." The execution date is set for next Tuesday.

Welcomes Inquiry

"I am more firmly convinced than ever that Hauptmann was not given a trial in line with what we consider to be American standards of justice."

The Governor said he would "sincerely welcome" a legislative investigation.

Previously a federal wood expert declared it was his opinion that evidence concerning rail 16 of the Lindbergh kidnap ladder was "framed."

Wood Expert's View

The wood expert, Arch W. Loney, of the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., called Attorney General David T. Wilentz, an authoritative source disclosed, and asked him to agree to a 30-day judicial stay of execution.

Mr. Wilentz declined to comment when asked what he would do, but he is known to oppose any further moves to halt the execution. It is expected that Gov. Harold G. Hoffman will take Mr. Loney's opinion before the Court of Pardons in an effort to save Hauptmann.

Mr. Loney accompanied the Governor to the Bronx yesterday, when the Governor inspected the attic of the house where Hauptmann lived until his arrest.

Cites Reasons

Mr. Loney, in support of his contention Rail 16 did not come from the attic, said:

That examinations of the flooring with calipers showed a variation between wood of Rail 16 and the wood used in the floor, the test showing the ladder piece to be about one sixteenth of an inch thicker than the floor boards.

That examinations also showed that in the other attic floor boards there were only seven perpendicular nails driven, while in the disputed board from which wood for the ladder rail allegedly was taken there were 25 perpendicular nails.

Spoils System Looms Larger as an Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

Service Commission who are seeking employment all the time."

"I understand there are not enough different lists of different classes of employees to set up any organization," said Mr. O'Connor.

Another Republican, Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, demanded:

"Did the gentleman from New York (O'Connor) mean that in his view the civil service set-up in this country is passé, and that the Civil Service Commission ought to be abolished?"

Mr. O'Connor hotly denied the imputation.

"The gentleman says it will not work!" insisted Eaton.

"For all practical purposes, it has been abolished during the last two or three years," said Mr. Mapes.

Mr. O'Connor sought to explain.

"You can set up a bureau," he said, "and after it gets going you can put it under civil service and hold your examinations, but you cannot hold them before if you ever want to get the work started."

Republican Shot Tells

"I suppose that under the gentleman's theory," scoffed Mr. Mapes, "as soon as all the places are filled with good partisan Democrats then they should be 'blanketed' into office under the civil service."

Summing it up for the Democrats, Representative Fred J. Sisson of New York retorted:

"We should be following Republican example if we did that!"

Summing it up for the Republicans, Representative Robert F. Rich of Pennsylvania replied:

"When the Administration came into power there were 61 regular departments of the Government. On March 3, 1936, there were 41 new organizations. Now the Democratic Party in its platform made the statement that it was going to reduce the government bureaus or departments—consolidate them. Instead of that you have increased them 70 per cent in three years."

Philadelphia Plans For Concerts Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 27—Leopold Stokowski will conduct 22 Philadelphia Orchestra concerts in the 1936-37 season, according to the schedule just announced by the manager, Alfred Reginald Allen. Eugene Ormandy will conduct the others. Mr. Stokowski is engaged for Nov 6 to 24, 1936, and April 2 to 20, 1937.

There will be 28 pairs of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts and 10 Tuesday evening events. There will also be five Concerts for Youth, of which one will be conducted by Mr. Stokowski and the rest by Mr. Ormandy.

The soloists include the following: Singers: Kirsten Flagstad, Lawrence Tibbett and Lauritz Melchior. Violinists: Fritz Kreisler, Jascha Heifetz, Mischa Elman and Iso Briselli. Pianists: Josef Hofmann, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Vladimir Horowitz, Artur Schnabel, Mischa Levitski and Rosalyn Tureck. Cellist: Gregor Piatigorsky.

There will be 10 concerts in New York and five in Washington and Baltimore. An April transcontinental tour is in the plans.

Alabamans Migrate Back to the Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A back-to-the-farm movement, which began in Birmingham during the first years of the depression, has turned several hundred families from city to rural sections of Jefferson County, the United States Department of Commerce, bureau of census, states in a report of the recent survey made here.

Besides sending hundreds of families from city to country the movement also resulted in a reduction in the average of farms from 53.4 to 30.6 acres with an increase of 94 per cent in the number of farms. The report shows 6491 farms in Jefferson County in 1935 against 3349 in 1930.

St. Clair County also registered a gain of 1188 farms in the same period, with an average of 69.2 acres to the farm in 1935 compared with 84.5 acres in 1930. With few exceptions all counties in the state reported more farms in 1935 than five years earlier and a slight reduction in the average acreage.

Assault Is Made On Supreme Court By Governor Olson

ST. PAUL, March 27 (AP)—Gov. Floyd B. Olsen in a keynote address to the state Farmer-Labor Party convention today urged drastic revision of fundamental principles of American government to embrace nationalized public ownership, a legalized NRA, and broad social security programs.

Minnesota's self-styled "radical" Governor coupled his recommendations with a stinging attack on the "despotic power" of the Supreme Court of the United States and "judicial satraps of inferior federal courts," the powers of which he proposed to curb by limited judgeships.

Governor Olson advocated a neutrality policy based on economic sanctions, federal legislation to outlaw chain store and mail-order house price practices, and branded as "pure hypocrisy" attacks on the indebtedness created by the Democratic Administration.

Byrd Medals Voted

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Presentation of silver medals to members of the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition in recognition of their "heroic and undaunted accomplishments for science, unequaled in the history of Polar exploration" is authorized by a bill passed yesterday by the Senate and sent to the House. It was introduced by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia.

Pittsburgh Mayor Blames CCC for Big Flood Losses

PITTSBURGH, March 27 (AP)—Mayor William N. McNair yesterday described the removal by CCC workers of trees, logs and underbrush from forests which served as a vast natural sponge as the underlying cause of the disastrous floods that swept the East last week.

"They (the CCC workers) have done a fine job of cleaning up our forests from the standpoint of city parks but not for a great watershed," said the executive. He added:

"They have cleaned out a lot of underbrush along streams, chopped down trees, made a lot of roads that are never used. The result has been that when the heavy rains came, instead of soaking down through the accumulated leaves, logs and decayed wood, which acted as a flood preventive, the water runs down from our mountains as if in gutters and reaches Pittsburgh a few hours after it has fallen."

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Experts Urge Killing Crime At Its Source

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—The most effective way to deal with crime is to stop it at its source by wiping out areas in which it breeds and at the same time perfecting the work of the juvenile court so that it may deal understandingly with underprivileged youths, in the opinion of Sanford Bates, director of the United States Bureau of Prisons and special adviser to the National Committee of Law Enforcement.

"We can gain immediate protection by shooting down the desperate killer and gunman, but if we permit a new group of desperadoes to grow up to fill the ranks, our descendants will not be protected," he told the "Town Hall Meeting of the Air," held under the auspices of the League for Political Education in co-operation with the National Broadcasting Company here last night.

Others Spoke Also

Other speakers were Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the Twenty-seventh Division in the World War and was the first police commissioner under the LaGuardia Fusion mayoralty in New York City; Dr. Henry Fairchild of New York University, and Tom Lee Brown, real estate dealer, of Chicago, who spoke as the representative of the radio audience following a request for the opinions of radio listeners on the crime problem. Mr. Brown was selected from more than 5000 persons who submitted opinions.

Mr. Bates declared that, tested by his thesis the United States would be compelled to abandon complete reliance upon the formula of swift and sure punishment for all and would have to perfect the work of the juvenile court, with its constructive possibilities, if it was to head off from a life of crime many of the underprivileged youths.

Wise Use of Probation

"We shall not be afraid to apply the beneficent influences of probation wherever it may save the occasionaal or accidental offender from the dangers of stigma of a jail or prison sentence and rehabilitate him for a life of future usefulness," he continued.

"We must view the matter of personal discipline as something more than merely locking the iron door upon those found guilty of crime. The 60,000 men who go to prison this year will displace another 60,000 who will emerge. The system which sends men out of prison more defiant, more discouraged and more desperate is not a protective system. . . .

"No one can disregard the tremendous significance of the recent sociological studies which point out the close relationship between delinquency and inadequate social conditions.

"We cannot select the laws which we will obey and those which we will not and demand the punishment of those who make a different selection, and, above all, we need guidance and co-operation.

"The willingness to prevent crime is not enough. Nor can we be satisfied when we have made a study of community conditions and researches into the causes of crime. A militant, continuous courageous community effort to remove the social and economic causes is the least that we can do."

General O'Ryan also advocated prevention of crime and was for placing the problem up to "men of science. With those of higher intellect and scholarship, who in their thinking have had at first hand the lessons of history, the science of government, the vagaries of men. . . ."

"The problem is too vital to remain the subject of romance, of quackery or of political buncombe," he declared. "It should be lifted from the field of heterogeneous suggestion to the level of scientific analysis and solution."

Condemns Fixed Penalties

General O'Ryan declared that "a very intelligent start" into the solution of the problem was made by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman last year when he called his crime conference, the record of which, he said, was available.

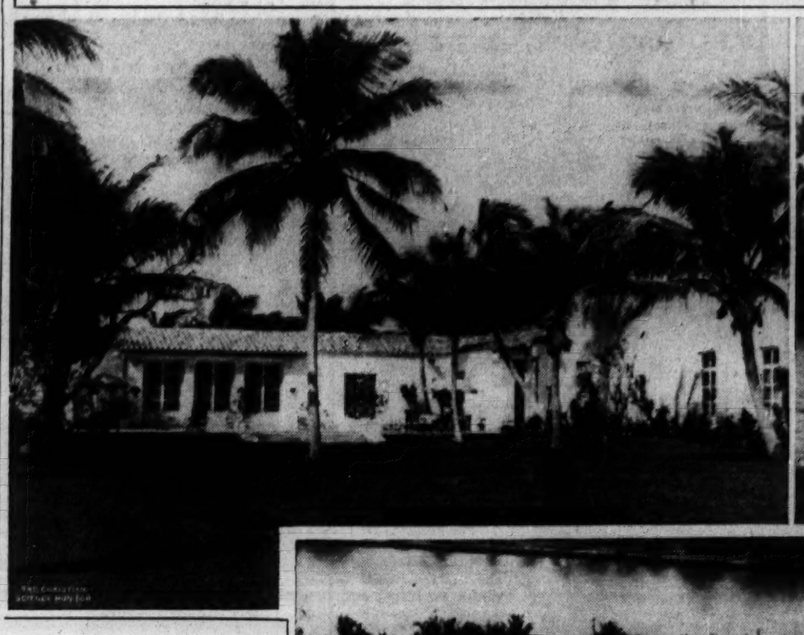
Dr. Fairchild was for doing away entirely with the traditional system of fixed penalties and for the substitution of individual treatment in their place.

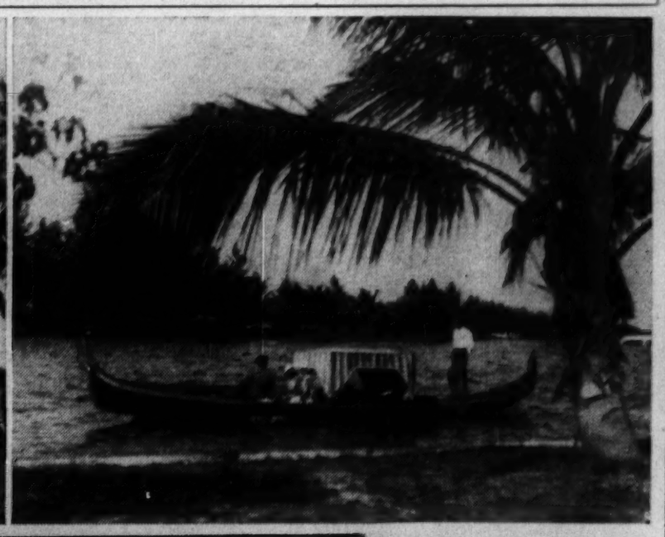
"The criminal needs to be treated until he is cured, just like any other sick man," he declared.

Mr. Brown urged that enforcement agencies continue their search "for a more scientific method for the apprehension and treatment of criminals" and for social agencies continuing their preventive efforts in building a better atmosphere for underprivileged persons.

"If there be a solution of the crime problem," he added, "it will be realized by these intelligent forces working together through many years—possibly through many generations."

Florida City Sets Example for Others to Follow





Miami Beach, Florida

Upper Left—Typical Spanish House at Miami Beach. Upper Right—Miami Beach Waterways Provide Means for Delightful Excursions by Gondolas. Bottom—One of the Attractive Ocean-Front Estates

Grand Jurors Back Lehman's War on Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

happy to report that 21 bills have already been passed, and, I assure you, I will do all within my power to urge the Legislature to enact the rest of the recommendations of the anti-crime program."

The Governor thanked the Association of Grand Jurors for their support, which he declared had been "invaluable." At the same time he appealed to it, to other organizations and to all citizens of the State to voice their support.

"If the Legislature adopts the anti-crime program," he added, "New York State would be made a safer place in which to live, work and play."

Mayor Promises Change

Mayor LaGuardia described briefly the difficulties of dealing with crime in New York City and then, without mentioning the Drukman case or Brooklyn by name, he told the grand jurors they would hear in the next few days of some "reorganization" which Lewis J. Valentine, police commissioner, would effect "to improve conditions in one of the counties in this city."

Need Court Help, Too

"We want all the anti-crime legislation recommended by Governor Lehman," he said. "We need it, but we also need the same kind of understanding in the construction of these laws by the Court of Appeals."

The Mayor backed the Governor's criticism of Speaker Ives' argument that some of the laws proposed contravened the fundamentals of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

"It is a very poor alibi to refer to the Magna Charta in a day of machine guns and automobiles," he added.

He also criticized certain members of the Legislature for the introduction of a bill which would nullify the decision of the Appellate Division upholding the city's campaign against pin games. Whether pin games were games of chance or of skill was not a question over which the Fusion administration was concerned, he said.

An Organized Racket

The chief concern, he declared, was that the pin game was a source of revenue to an organized racket, and he intimated that some members of the Legislature were aware of that aspect of the situation.

Other speakers were Thomas E. Dewey, special prosecutor of the investigation of vice and racketeering, and Presiding Justice Francis Martin of the Appellate Division. Mr. Dewey said for obvious reasons he could not discuss what he was doing, and Judge Martin voiced a plea for better functioning of grand juries, particularly in the selection of personnel.

The dinner was the first ever held by the association to which the public was invited. The reason for this change was, it was explained, because of the importance the association attached to the matters under discussion. Lee Thompson Smith, the new president of the association, presided.

Miami Beach Sees Year of Progress By Manager Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—This city's progress was called a record not exceeded by many municipalities many times its size, in the annual address of Claude A. Renshaw, city manager, before the Committee of One Hundred.

During the past 12 months, he said, 99.14 per cent of that year's taxes were collected, as compared with 98.25 per cent for the preceding year. Bonds valued at $471,000 not due until 1953, were retired with a saving of $491,000 in interest. Permanent municipal improvements to the amount of $200,000 were constructed from current funds without a bond issue; $248,913.41 remained in the bank.

High on Building List

Miami Beach has ranked each month from sixth to ninth among all cities of the United States in building permits, Mr. Renshaw told the committee, which is composed of prominent business men from all parts of the country who make their winter homes in Miami Beach.

"You are generally familiar with our building activities," the city manager said. "The city's total for the first 10 months of this year is $8,452,559.

"Indicative of the substantial nature of our building activities, it is interesting to note that according to the official records of Dade County up to Sept. 20, the date the survey was made, only $1,571,700 in mortgages had been placed against all of the buildings which had been authorized at that time. Of 328 parcels of land which were being improved, 227 parcels, or 68 per cent, were unencumbered.

Work for All Employables

"We have again been able to provide work for all employable men at wages ranging from $14 to $20 per week. These men were employed on new construction work made necessary by the growth of the city, and not on relief work. In addition to keeping our own people employed, private construction provided livelihood for more than 3000 families residing elsewhere.

"The storm which visited us Nov. 4 was at the time, naturally, disconcerting. However, it demonstrated that those who build substantially need have no fear of tropical disturbances. I now feel safe in definitely stating that a building constructed in accordance with our building code, with roof constructed according to good engineering principles and with proper shutters to protect windows from breaking, will go through the worst tropical storm without injury.

"With our 1500-room new hotel, 900 new apartment units and 300 new homes, all built to suit the varying needs and tastes of our winter visitors, we may safely look forward to a satisfactory season."

Florida Chamber Requests Laws To Beautify Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—An extensive program of state beautification, designed to make Florida more attractive to its visiting winter population, was outlined here at a two-day meeting of the beautification committee of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

The program extends from the general beautification of highways, having legislation passed that would eliminate the danger and unsightliness of roaming cattle, to the cleaning up and extending of the State's inland waterways. The committee adopted resolutions to petition the National Government for funds with which to create more national parks. It will petition the next Florida Legislature for a program of conservation of Florida wild life, asking that bird sanctuaries be established in every city and town.

Caverns

It will ask the National Government for money with which to beautify and establish as public spots of unusualness and beauty, a series of 27 caverns near Marianna, Fla., which the committee said would rival the caverns that attract visitors to other states and their similar points of interest. The next Legislature will be asked to divert the tax revenue received from the sale of gasoline to boat owners to the use of beautifying waterways.

How Florida has made considerable progress in building up the forests through a program of tree planting and fire protection was described by officials of the state forestry commission.

Gardens

The committee heard also how the State Federation of Garden Clubs is working toward the beautification of streets and avenues in all the cities of the State and how the federation will offer the best co-operation in the program outlined by the state chamber.

The matter of roaming cattle has long been a controversy in Florida, inasmuch as cattlemen in the past have chosen to permit their stock to feed from the planted grass along the highway shoulders. Many of the counties in the State have previously had "no fence" laws, which permit cattle owners to graze their stock at large.

Pasture Burning

Annual burning off of the woodlands has also been a common practice in the past, cattlemen declaring that fire hastened the growth of green pasture grass upon which their cattle could feed. But because of the extensive educational work of the state forestry commission and the increasing objection of motorists, more and more counties are passing laws prohibiting the roaming of cattle.

It is the plan of the chamber to extend this conservation activity, regulated by the State.

The meeting was under the direction of Mrs. W. S. Jennings of Jacksonville and Harold Colles, president of the state chamber.

Selection of Jury Gets Under Way In Tampa Flogging Case

TAMPA, Fla., March 26 (AP)—Prospective jurors in the Shoemaker flogging trials today were asked if they believed in "American ideals and institutions" and in preserving the federal and state constitutions.

Two veniremen were tentatively seated during the morning and two others were excused because they said they had formed opinions. Those seated may be struck later by either side before the six-man jury is completed.

The case, growing out of the flogging last November of Joseph Shoemaker, who later passed on, E. F. Poulnot, and S. D. Rogers has brought charges of Communism from the accused and Ku Klux Klan terrorism from the victims and their friends.

Pat Whitaker, chief counsel for the three suspended Tampa policemen on trial for the kidnaping of Mr. Poulnot, asked the veniremen if they believed in American ideals and institutions while Rex Farrior, heading the prosecution, demanded to know if they were for preservation of the Federal and State Constitutions.

Selection of the jury started after Presiding Judge Robert T. Dewell temporarily overruled motions for a change of venue to another county.

Oakland Credits Drop in Fire Loss To Aid of Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—This community has been given an award of merit by the National Fire Protection Association, in recognition of its fire prevention work during 1935.

W. G. Lutkey, fire chief, attributes the success to the co-operation given his department by citizens. Because of their willingness in following suggestions seeking to eliminate fire hazards in their places of business and homes, he says, Oakland was able to reduce its fire losses in 1935 to the lowest figure experienced in the past 10 years. Losses last year totaled $311,716, as compared with $371,502, in 1934.

Educational Campaign

Citizens were taught the necessity for fire prevention through an educational campaign by the fire prevention bureau. Talks were given before schools, luncheon clubs, women's organizations, and other civic bodies. This work was supplemented by an inspection of buildings in the business and industrial sections, and in the residential areas.

As an example of the co-operation of citizens in removing fire hazards, Fred Carlson, chief of the fire prevention bureau, cites the case of an apartment house owner.

"We suggested that she install fire extinguishers," he said. "It meant quite a little expense to her to do this. But she agreed. A week after she installed the extinguishers, a fire broke out in her place, which she was able to put out, with a minimum of damage."

Fire-Fighting Shows

These activities were supplemented by window displays of fire prevention equipment, and pictures depicting the wrong and right way of fighting fire and showing what constitutes a fire hazard. These were placed at focal points in the business districts, during Fire Prevention Week, last October.

In addition, a fire-fighting "show" was staged at Lake Merritt, which was witnessed by a large crowd. This spectacle was participated in by several fire companies.

Because of the interest aroused by these activities, fire department officials state that letters have been received from citizens, praising the work of the department.

New York Japanese Aid Flood Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Remembering the aid the American people gave their countrymen at the time of the great earthquake that rocked Nippon in 1923, Japanese residents of New York City have started a movement to raise funds for contribution to the flood sufferers of the United States. Announcement was made by the Japanese Association of New York, with headquarters at 1819 Broadway, yesterday that a fund would be collected from Japanese residents here "as an expression of their profound sympathy for those suffering from the widespread floods."

"After a certain amount has been raised," the announcement added, "the contributions will be handed to the New York chapter of the American Red Cross. Our contribution may be small, but every dollar represents a spontaneous expression of human sympathy and brotherhood."

Takeo Nakayama is president of the association. Other officers are Kazuo Takahashi and Ioji Sokine, vice-presidents; Tsutomu Nishiyama, treasurer; Seiichi Wakymoto, secretary, and Kyuka Abiko, executive secretary.

Alabama Alumni Honor Long Service Of University Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Alumni of the University of Alabama gathered in Montgomery recently to pay tribute in a silver anniversary banquet to Dr. George H. Denny, who is rounding out 25 years as president of the university here.

Dr. Denny came to the university Jan. 1, 1912, from Washington and Lee University, of which he was president. The University of Alabama then had only 390 students and three buildings suitable for educational purposes. Today it has more than 4800 students with buildings, equipment and standards which rank it as a great educational center of the deep South. Where women were not admitted for years, there are now 1000 coeds registered.

Success of Dr. Denny at the university resulted in his election in 1931 as president of the National Association of State Universities. A few years ago he was named on a committee by former Secretary of the Interior Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur to study the relation of the Federal Government to education.

Denny Chimes, built through student contributions, and Denny Stadium are two memorials to the educator of the Alabama campus. Last year he announced his early intention to retire. But this met with a chorus of "no" from the alumni, and the board of trustees declined to consider the matter. Whether he retires or not, Dr. Denny has stated his intention of remaining close to the campus of the university.

Dern Gets Protest On R.O.T.C. Incident

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Edwin C. Johnson, secretary of the Committee on Militarism in Education, made public yesterday a letter to Secretary of War Dern protesting against the "outrageous conduct" of R. O. T. C. officers in a recent incident at the Pennsylvania State College.

Mr. Johnson declared that Maj. Arthur P. Bowen of the R. O. T. C. unit at the Pennsylvania State College, ordered low-score students in rifle practice sections "to run the gantlet of other students armed with their cartridge belts." One student, refusing to do so, Mr. Johnson said, was lectured by a sergeant "on the inadvisability of being a slacker in the army."

The Secretary of War was asked to investigate the incident and, if substantiated, to prefer charges against Major Bowen for conduct unbecoming an officer.

To Finish World War Tower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—For a dozen years the foundations of a tower started as a memorial to World War veterans has stood on the campus of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh. Arrangements have finally been made for its completion. The sum of $10,866 will be used to give employment to 15 workmen in the completion of the tower.

Florida Re-explored In De Soto's Steps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—The De Soto Expedition Commission has been formed at Washington for research into Hernando de Soto's explorations of the bayous, hammocks and ranges of Florida, and for marking out his routes of travel. W. G. Brorein, pioneer citizen of Tampa and one of its industrialists, is to head the commission. Mr. Brorein returned from Washington with the following information about the project:

"At the opening of organization meeting of De Soto Expedition Commission at the Smithsonian Institution, the assembled authorities came to a tacit agreement that De Soto did land in Tampa Bay. This point will be thoroughly studied by the subcommittee on retracing the route, which is headed by Dr. John R. Swanton, of the institution. The findings of this committee will be incorporated in the commission report to be sent to Congress.

Crash of Tourist Plane Fatal to 14 in Mexico

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MEXICO, D. F., March 27—Six women and eight men, ranging in rank from members of European nobility to a Costa Rican steward boy, were brought back to this capital today, victims of an air disaster which halted a carefree trip to Central America.

The 14 persons, 10 European tourists and four members of the crew of a trimotored plane they chartered for a flight through Guatemala and Central America, were killed yesterday when the great ship crashed near Amecameca while attempting to pass between Mount Popocatepetl and Mount Istlacihuatl, towering snow-covered volcanic peaks 30 miles from the capital.

Pan American Airways officials ordered a technical investigation, but expressed doubt that the cause ever could be determined definitely because of the condition of the wreckage.

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Spanish Unrest Checked By Restraint in Cortes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, March 27—While subsequent events in Badajoz Province have shown that the new Spanish Government's problem of restoring order is far from solved, the recent opening session of Cortes was marked with a restraint and cordiality that caused a feeling of unexpected optimism here.

A Socialist Party meeting here, however, gave a big majority to Francisco Largo Caballero, revolutionary Socialist, who stands for Communistic Marxism and supports autonomy for Catalonia as opposed to the more moderate collectivism of Julian Besteiro, Socialist and former speaker of the Cortes, and Indalecio Prieto, one of the Socialist leaders.

Another development has been the issue of the two decrees. One of these is intended to check the flight of capital from Spain. It renders Bank of Spain notes not negotiable abroad without special authority. The other decree announces land grants in small plots to intending farmers in Extremadura, where it is claimed that 40,000 to 50,000 peasants will enter at once into possession, thus alleviating much distress.

Meanwhile, a question that was being asked at the reopening of Cortes was, "Will Azaña be able to hold the Socialists?"

Once Opposed Violence

By conviction a man of liberal ideas, Premier Manuel Azaña has frequently expressed his antipathy to violence and his belief in progress by evolution. Yet he earned for himself an unenviable reputation over the Casas Viejas affair in 1932 which cost him his popularity and ultimately the premiership. He put down a Communist rising in Andalusia with a severity which became a by-word. Today he stands allied with the Extreme Left. Bitterly opposed by the Roman Catholics and the Rights, Senor Azaña seems inevitably committed to the power of the Socialists.

If Socialists Unite

With 88 seats in the new Cortes, the Socialists, were they united, might well hope to exercise irresistible pressure on the Azaña Government.

At a time so critical for the future of Spain, the Rightists, embittered by their defeat at the elections, are, as bad losers, quarreling among themselves while acting provocatively to their political opponents. The Fascists, who applaud Adolf Hitler to the skies, have adopted the motto of "Two workers for each fallen Fascist" and have been avenging casualties in their own ranks by shooting down twice the number of workers.

Never before has the ambition of Moscow been so clearly visualized in the conception of "Red at both ends." A decree appearing in the Gazette commands all those possessing arms to deliver them up "for the purpose of a revision of licenses." This means the disarmament of the civilian population at a time when those planning to overthrow the regime are buying arms to be ready to enforce the establishment of a Soviet.

De Rivera Advised to Leave

It is said that José Primo de Rivera, Fascist leader, was recently advised by Señor Azaña to leave the country, since his life was not safe.

Unfortunately, Amos Salvador, Home Secretary, is a man without experience. He appears to be playing the same role as Miguel Maura who held the same portfolio in the republic's first government when he permitted the burning of hundreds of churches and convents. There is a very common belief that the misfortunes of the republic, unemployment and misery are due to the original clemency of the people which should have exterminated the priests and "100,000 of their followers," but the tendency to demand a clean sweep is being met by a succession of capitulations which cannot fail to undermine the authority of the Home Secretary and the police.

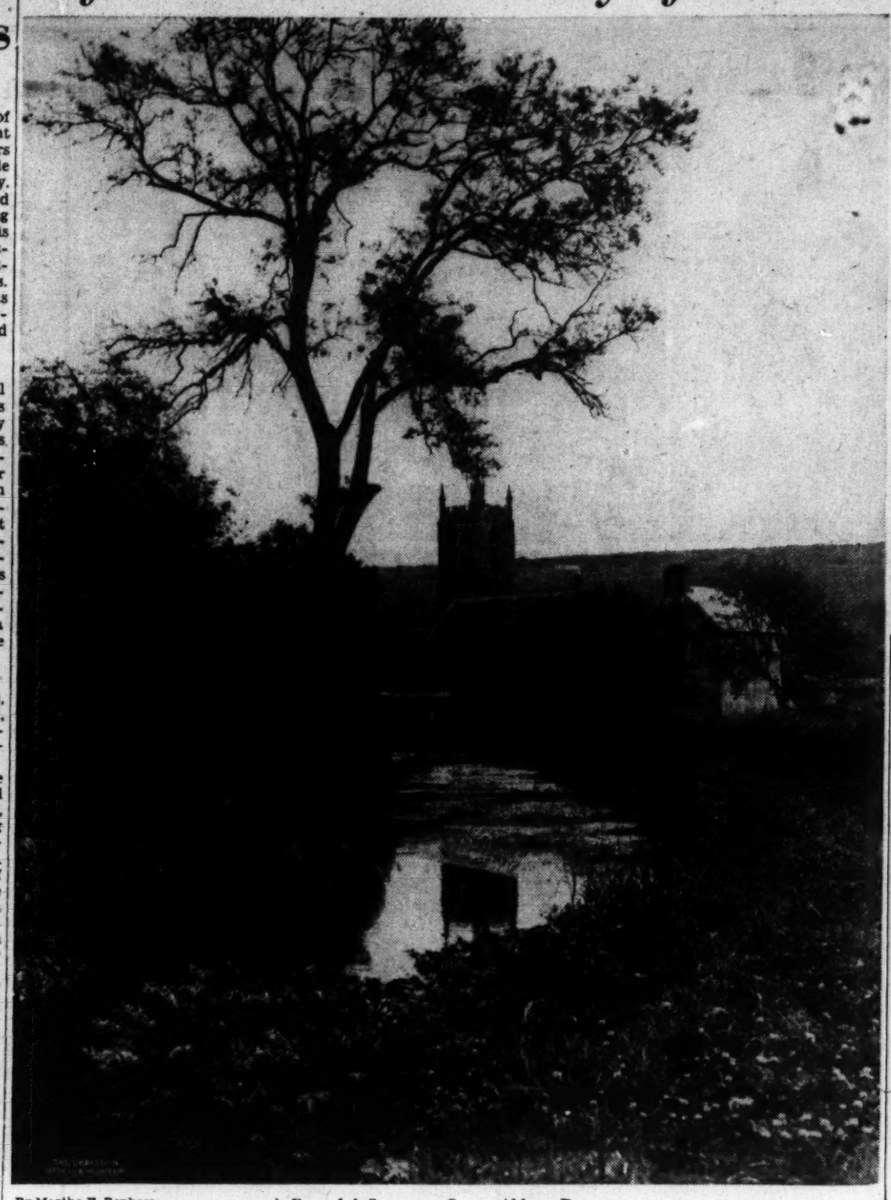
Azaña Loath to Act

Between the threats from the Extreme Left and the provocations of the Rightists, stands Premier Azaña, loath to use armed forces to check mob rule for fear of political reprisals which may weaken his cabinet's position.

His hope now lies in his ability to pacify the Socialists, Communists and Anarchists by a series of radical measures calculated to curb the power of the Church and the moneyed classes.

If the land reform can be carried out to the satisfaction of the peasants, unemployment checked by public works and the work of the late Rightist Governments undone, the situation should become easier.

Defenders Guard Beauty of British Countryside



By Martha E. Bonham — A Peaceful Scene at Cerne Abbas, Dorset

Estates acquired in move to prevent encroachment of building enterprises in areas best suited for parks and playgrounds.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There have been many reminders lately of the way Britain is stirring itself to the task of preserving the beauty of its countryside.

In February the preservation was announced of Burford Estate at the foot of Box Hill. This district is a favorite Surrey haunt within easy reach of London. The state was in the market for building development, but has now been acquired for the public.

Some £6000 was publicly subscribed and another £4000 obtained by the sale of Burford Mansion to an electricity concern with strict provision that nothing should be done to alter the appearance of the property. The 43-acre estate will now provide a great variety of new walks.

Co-operation Offered

Farther south toward the seacoast of Sussex important steps have been taken by local authorities co-operating to secure the preservation of the South Downs. It is expected that all Downland above a 300-foot ontour will be saved from building encroachment. Difficulties arising from smaller councils being unable to raise the necessary funds are being overcome by means of co-operation by more wealthy councils.

Questions in the House of Commons recently have revealed the keen eye which is being kept on the Government's administration of its land in such areas as the Lake District. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, was called on in February to assure the House that the beauty of the lakes was in no danger from the afforestation schemes in Eskdale and Duddondale.

Government Gives Pledge

Moreover, he assured his listeners that of 7420 acres in this area, the Forestry Commission has decided to plant only 1660 acres, and that public access to the remainder was to be maintained. He also announced that the government's planting schemes were submitted to an advisory committee, which included representatives of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and other bodies.

Meanwhile, a new appeal has been launched by the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society for new members.

The society points out that largely through its exertions some 500,000 acres have been protected. One of its most important functions is to record on maps the whole of the reputed public rights of way throughout the country. But it calls for a fresh effort on behalf of open spaces in face of present developments in housing, road construction, oil boring and airdrome construction.

Series of Lectures

Other steps to keep public opinion alive to the necessity of protecting the heritage of beauty include a series of lectures arranged by the National Trust and a scheme to introduce into schools a systematic teaching of the beautiful.

All these activities encourage observers to think that not only are the most popular beauty spots being secured for the nation, but also that other localities, more off the beaten track, with scenic or historic qualifications, are becoming more secure.

In the past damage was often done before public attention was aroused. Now the nation's sense of responsibility is more alert.

Free Pass to Beauty

And soon a new sign—a sprig of oak leaves—is to appear all over Britain. It represents a free pass to beauty for it is the symbol of the National Trust. To begin with some 700 of these signs will mark the properties already acquired or protected by this trust.

The design by Mr. Joseph Armitage, who was responsible for the "King's Beasts" in the external decoration of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was chosen after a competition in which more than 100 artists took part.

The name plates are to be omega-shaped, indicating finality in possession, and will be made in a silver-gray metal with green oak leaves and black lettering.

Mussolini Invites League Negotiator To Come to Rome

ROME, March 27 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini has informally invited Salvador de Madariaga of Spain, League of Nations negotiator in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, to come to Rome to discuss preliminary terms for peace, diplomatic sources said today.

Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador in London, with whom Señor de Madariaga made contact during the recent League of Nations Council session, was without power to negotiate, these sources said.

Trip Not Seen Likely

Informed sources believed, however, that the Spanish diplomat could not accept the invitation, since a trip to Rome would mean logically his going also to Addis Ababa, and too much time would be lost thus.

Señor de Madariaga was entrusted with the task of determining the Italian and Ethiopian peace terms after both belligerents accepted an appeal by the League Council's Conciliation Committee of 13 to contemplate a cessation of hostilities pending definite peace negotiations within the framework of the League.

Il Duce's Conditions

Premier Mussolini, it was learned, has set forth three conditions for a halting of hostilities in the recent talks which he and Fulvio Suvich, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, have had with foreign ambassadors.

One was that the League's economic and financial sanctions being imposed on Italy in punishment for the adjudged Fascist aggression in East Africa should be lifted.

The second was that the League should reverse its declaration that Italy was the aggressor. The third is that the League should promise not to influence Emperor Haile Selassie against accepting Italy's claims for a territorial zone of influence.

Use of Gas Bombs Charged to Italians In British Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 27—Indignation is growing here at Italy's use of gas bombs against the Ethiopians in flagrant disregard of treaty obligations.

The issue is shortly to be raised formally in view of the fact that Italy signed the protocal of 1925 whereby she undertook not to use lethal or asphyxiating gases. The Italian Government ratified this protocol April 3, 1928.

Sinclair's Arraignment

The matter came up in foreign affairs debate in Parliament yesterday when Sir Archibald Sinclair declared:

"Italy has invaded the territory of a fellow member of the League, bombed Red Cross units, used poison gas on 'open towns.'

"Italy," Sir Archibald added, "is an earlier and worse offender than Germany and she should be compelled to withdraw her troops from Abyssinia before being employed as warder to hold a later offender in custody."

This was a reference to Italy's Locarno guarantee—which, incidentally, she is still unwilling to implement.

Gas Sent via Suez

Italy's use of poison gas already has been the subject of protest to Geneva by the Ethiopian Red Cross which points out that official figures of the Suez Canal Company show that 7483 gas bombs passed through the Canal between June 25 and Dec. 25 on their way to Asmara. Another 4700 asphyxiating and tear-gas bombs went out Jan. 4, in the S. S. Sicilia, the Ethiopian Red Cross declares, citing the same source.

Progress Reported By North Carolina In Child Care Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Very definite progress has been made in aiding underprivileged children in South Carolina in the last year, according to the 15th annual report of the State Children's Bureau, of which Mrs. W. C. Cathcart is supervisor.

Statistical data on the year's accomplishments follow:

Children cared for July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935, 228; children discharged from care during the year, 83; children adopted, 37; children placed in institutions, 18; children placed with parents and relatives, 12; children service discontinued, 8; children reached majority, 8; children in care June 30, 1935, 145; children in foster homes under supervision, not adopted, 109; children cared for in hospitals, 26; children cared for in boarding homes, an average of 18 to 20 children a month out of board ranging from $10 to $15 per month, 70; children receiving physical examinations, 80; children receiving mental tests, 59; application received not able to accept, 133.

Children eligible for acceptance in State Training School, 27; four of these children have been accepted at the State Training School. Fifteen have been boarded by children's bureau awaiting acceptance at State Training School.

Cases studied during 12-month period, 138 families and 285 children; cases closed, 232 families and 484 children; miscellaneous cases for which plans were perfected without acceptance, 66; out-of-state investigations made, 54; service cases handled, 21 families and 160 children.

Applications for children under investigation, 129 applications closed, 70; applications approved, 43; applications disapproved, 16; applications withdrawn, 11; applications not closed, 59.

Reich Proposes Land Battleships Of 100-Ton Tanks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—There is no country in which military science is discussed in the daily press with greater zest than Germany. The "Wehrmacht" and Germany's relation to an "armed" world is a source of never-ending interest.

There are different trends of thought and some lone theorists; but most of these "authorities" on military science have one common ground. They all agree that Germany can never again wage a long drawn-out trench war, because of her lack of raw materials, inadequate food supplies, and because of her liability to foreign attack from almost all sides.

Modernized Forces

New methods must therefore supplant the old. Germany has one advantage from her enforced disarmament. Her new air and land services are the most modern in Europe and have benefited from the mistakes of others.

Most writers follow the main lines laid down in Gen. Hermann Göring's speeches, namely the paramount importance of an overwhelming air force, to insure speed of attack and unexpectedness — although Gen. Eric Ludendorff, the famous war commander, in his recent book "Der Totale Krieg" dismissed the place of aircraft in the next war with very little comment. To follow this up, they stress the importance of good roads for swift transport of mechanized troops.

As a corollary, naturally, comes the need for adequate training on the part of the civilian population in anti-air-raid measures and self-sacrifice and courage

Speed and surprise attack are everything, according to the orthodox modern school.

Lists Air Force Lower

In a recent number of the Militärisches Wochenblatt" a military correspondent, however, does not give this paramount place to the air force. He is inclined to remind readers that theory and practice do not always tally, as in the case of submarines in the last war. They were hailed as a sure method of destroying enemy shipping, but failed largely in that task.

The role played by oil in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict has reminded Herr Brandt, this correspondent, of Germany's vulnerability in this respect. Having little or no oil, Germany must at all costs act quickly in time of war. He suggests as the forceful way of bringing things to a decisive issue in wartime the building of giant tanks of 100 tons each. He calculates the cost of these tanks as practically equivalent ton for ton to that of a battleship. On these terms, therefore, Germany could build 100 giant tanks for the price of one pocket battleship.

If Germany must go to war, "land-battleships" are expected, at least by one authority, who deserves to be taken seriously, since he is writing for a military paper, to be the decisive factor.

Furniture Strike Settled

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 26 (AP)—The "sit down" strike which tied up the J. R. Clark Company, since 300 workers camped in the plant early Monday, was settled yesterday following a conference between J. R. Clark, president, and the executive committee of Furniture Workers Union 1859. Both sides agreed to arbitrate the case of Walter Lehman, whose discharge precipitated the strike.

Three Cities Stick To Their Trolleys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 27—Coincident with the announcement by several American cities that trolley cars will be supplemented by buses, three other cities are disclosed to have ordered new 1936 model trolleys from the St. Louis Car Company.

The Brooklyn and Queens Transit Corporation, New York City has ordered 83, the Chicago Surface Lines wants 83 and the Baltimore Transit Company expects to receive 27 sometime this spring.

They will have higher maximum speeds and braking improvements, the best in ventilation and lighting, greater comfort and a degree of quietness not approached by any similar vehicle, it is said.

Trolley bodies are literally hung on rubber. The tires are of steel, but inside the tires are rings of rubber to absorb vibrations.

Messengers Speed Books To Patrons of Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 26—Messengers are employed to deliver popular books to patrons of the New Rochelle Public Library, thus reducing delays in circulation and making the volumes available to a large number of readers, it was revealed here today.

Local readers pay a fee of 10 cents for the special delivery service, which provides that when a reserved book is returned to the library, it is picked up by a messenger boy and carried immediately to the required address. Library officials said that, under the system of notification by mail, three days usually elapse before reserved books are delivered.

France Ratifies Soviet Pact; Polish Alliance Also Looms

(Continued from Page 1)

eastern pact, which would enhance the military value of the Franco-Soviet treaty.

To Early to Predict

Although it would be premature and in fact incorrect to conclude that the French Government has shifted the emphasis of its foreign policy from collaboration with Britain, it is acknowledged in official circles here that the lack of cordiality in Franco-British relations is causing serious concern and that the possibility of such a shift back toward a policy of more openly militaristic alliances cannot be entirely excluded.

France has obtained and still retains a defensive alliance with Britain implemented by general staff arrangements and strictly limited to the case of actual, unprovoked attack by Germany—but Franco-British cooperation ends abruptly there.

This is the essential conclusion which French official and public opinion generally draws today from yesterday's debate in the British House of Commons.

No Explanation

The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, it is felt here, explained without explaining away the British Government's assurances that the Locarno still persists and the Government will not go back on its promises to make these security obligations more effective by implementing them with immediate general staff contacts.

But the British parliamentary debate, though it has reassured French opinion somewhat on this one fundamental point, has left few illusions as to the co-operation which France can expect from Britain in obtaining any restitution from Germany for its remilitarization of the Rhineland.

Mr. Eden's announcement that the German Government has already refused to agree not to build fortifications in the Rhineland is considered extremely grave in French governmental circles and regrets are expressed that this development does not seem to be taken more seriously in London.

However, the wave of public sentiment in Britain favorable to Germany and hostile to the White Paper had prepared France for the worst, so that the strong defense of the French position as presented by Mr. Eden, Winston Churchill, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Neville Chamberlain was so much the more appreciated. Certain French papers of the Right profess profound disappointment and draw the conclusion that France can henceforth rely only on her own military force for her security, but the general verdict is much less negative. The impression prevails—while no solution is yet in sight—that the diplomatic atmsophere has slightly improved.

Reich Cool to Plea For New Proposals; Eden Gets Criticism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN March 27—The Commons debate on the Rhineland is greeted with mixed feelings here.

The Opposition's outspoken criticism of the proposed foreign reoccupation of the Rhineland and for the Anglo-French military alliance is cordially approved. But there is a much colder response to the request of the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, for a real and constructive proposal from Germany as an aid to European understanding.

Criticism

Mr. Eden's emphasis upon England's position being that of a Locarno guarantor rather than a mediator provokes the criticism that he has treated the present situation mainly from a legalistic standpoint, disregarding Germany's undeniable right to sovereignty within its own territory.

He is also blamed for failing to acknowledge what the Berlin Börsenzeitung describes as "the well-established fact that the Locarno Pact is undermined by the Franco-Soviet understanding."

Ignores French Activity

Mr. Eden is also accused of bias when he speaks of Germany's "peace garrisons of the Rhine" as being a menace to France and Belgium, but ignores the similar danger to Germany from the French shock troops, which are described as best prepared for war and backed by powerful military alliances.

It is admitted, however, that Mr. Eden has at least given prominence to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's original peace proposals and to additions promised for next Tuesday, and has undertaken to extract the best from them in the interests of European pacification.

Echo of Eden's Disappointment

Meanwhile it is unquestionable that some circles here echo the note of disappointment which underlay Mr. Eden's remark that the German proposals coupled with her refusal to abstain from fortifying the Rhineland zone further during the negotiations have not given sufficient impetus to the peace movement.

Other circles hope that a sweeping electoral victory on Sunday may bring a gesture of conciliation from Germany.

But Herr Hitler's decisions are his own and any attempt to prophesy is dangerous.

Probably one of the greatest anomalies of the present international situation, which thinking Germans have not failed to notice, is the support which Germany's claim for sovereign rights and a desire to organize European peace receives from English public opinion, particularly those sections which are most fundamentally opposed to the National Socialist doctrine and practice.

Democracy in Reich

However much election speeches may praise Germany's democracy as the greatest power in the world and contemptuously dismiss the democracy of western Europe as effete, many Germans do not hesitate in secret to contrast their own "freedom" which allows but one expression of opinion and the term freedom as understood abroad.

They also contrast their own Reichstag with similar institutions in democratic countries. Whereas here the Reichstag is a mere lecture hall, abroad such an institution is at least a place for the expression of public opinion.

North Carolina Plans Teachers' Pensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A committee from the Charlotte Classroom Teachers' Association, headed by Miss Jessie Rankin, has completed a study of retirement plans for teachers in operation in other states as the basis for a plan in North Carolina.

Miss Rankin's committee presented its findings at a meeting of the teachers' association held here. Miss Mary Graham told of the retirement plan in effect in Atlanta and Miss Lula Fay Clegg explained the working of retirement systems in Pennsylvania and New York State, respectively.

It was explained that in Pennsylvania and New York the teacher contributes from 3 to 4 per cent of her salary to a retirement fund. The state or town adds an equal amount. After a teacher has served for the prescribed number of years or has reached a certain age limit, she is retired on half salary.

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He'd Been Friends With the Great

FOR hundreds of years the people of the Chilterns have made chairs, as fine beeches grew on the heights and on the slopes, and straight ashes grew in the bottoms. Here and there a small master employed a few workmen, but usually it was a home industry, the men doing the wood work, the women seating the chairs with rushes grown in brackish marshes, with split willows, and, later, with imported cane.

At first slowly and later rapidly, the industry passed from isolated cottages and remote hamlets into factories at High Wycombe and Princes Risborough. The last part of the industry to remain in the homes was the making of their legs and rungs: twenty years ago there were over sixty men working at these on The Plain, that high flat top of the Chilterns above High Wycombe, but today there are only two and the younger of these is seventy-four.

* * *

HIS "SHOP" IS behind The Pheasant, run by his white-haired daughter. It's a new house, founded sixty years ago, named after a bird that is happy in the beech woods, under the thick-growing blackberries, among the wild strawberries that make the slopes scarlet in July.

Mark, the last of the chair leg-makers, sat by the fire made of shavings and bits of waste wood left over from his day's work. "Th' wood makes me hot workin' it and it keeps me hot burnin'. Wood's our friend. The shavin's make a lot o' smoke, but flames too. I likes to watch 'em, for I can't read much, though Mr. Disraeli, before he was a lord, taught me at evenin' classes, over to Penn. Sir John, that lived in the Great House then, he worked hard for education. Three or four months a year we went for two hours a evenin'. The rest o' the year there was work to do. Two-pence a day I got for looking after the cows on the common and by the side of the roads. Quiet they was then. But I started on legs when I was six, as soon as ever I could hold a bit o' sandpaper. But I got a better fairy story nor that. The Duke o' Gloucester sat on this very chair here. He came in with a lot o' gentlemen and I, not knowing he was the King's son, says: 'An' where be you from?' and he answers smilin': 'From everywhere.' 'That's queer,' says I. Then they all begins laughin' and been laughin' at me ever since. A very nice gentleman he was, like Mr. Disraeli."

Mark's old eyes shone, he smiled confidently. He'd been pals with the great and had a joke with a king's son.

* * *

BY DAY, Mark works long hours in the shop where the soil has been worn into a hollow twenty inches below the door step. In the hollow stands a rock. "Be careful o' he. He's tough and smooth, for we been steppin' on him for sixty years." On the floor is a chopping block, a plum root that had grown sixty years and been in use for forty, and Mark says it will last out his time. On it, by the combined use of an axe, a hammer made of "wheetwood, wot folks call maythorn," and wedges, he splits the logs of beech and ash which he buys. From every log he hopes to get sixteen to twenty pieces, each of which will become a leg. The splitting requires care and consideration, that there may be little waste; for the price of each leg is only a penny halfpenny and sometimes, with luck, he can make two dozen in an hour.

The pieces being divided into waste, those good for legs, those for runners, Mark sits down on the "shaving horse" and whittles each piece into approximately the right shape. The "horse" was made long before his time; he and others have replaced broken parts, putting them together with wooden pegs, never nails. All the wood is dull and irregular except the seat, which is as smooth as satin and has a fine polish.

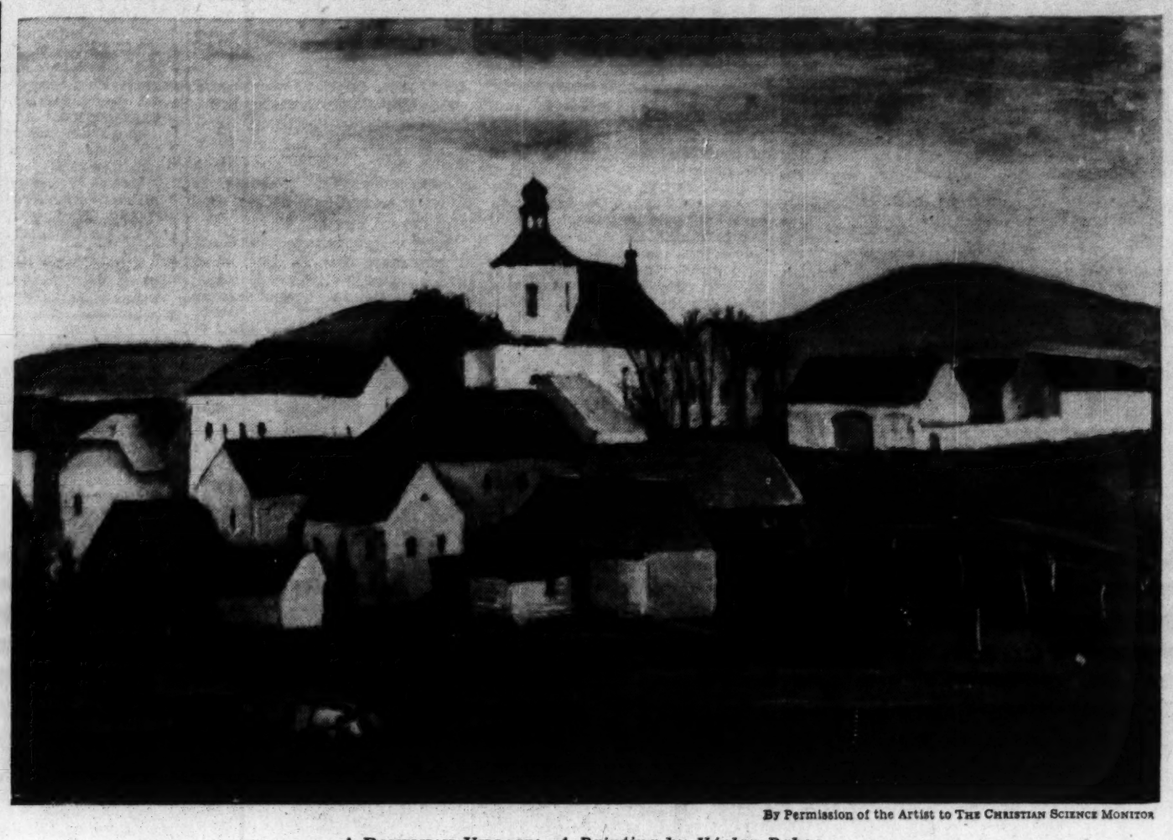
The legs are then finished on a lathe; the treadle is a large triangle, made of three pieces of wood which works a piece of string twisted round each leg and passed to a long thin pole that is suspended across the room. Quickly and carefully Mark turns each piece of wood into a leg: there are a number of designs, and there are many thicknesses,—the foot may be straight or have a fine curve. With his gouge or chisel or adz in one hand, his foot moving, quickly or slowly, to make the cord spin the wood, Mark, an artist and a craftsman, creates something for men. When finished he picks up the leg, looks at it carefully and critically, touches it with fingers which, though looking awkward and rough, can detect the slightest fault.

* * *

IN THE DARK mornings and evenings he works by gas, his playful name for a small oil lamp, for winter and summer his hours are long. January and February are the difficult months, for the water in the wood freezes and the tools become brittle. "I complains," he says, "but I muddles on. A reg'lar Job I be, but I don't has to obey no one's word. On fine days I maybe goes off to buy my logs. There ain't a tree for miles round I doesn't know and hasn't handled, watched the branches growing, thought out as wh're ther'd be a knot and know'd which I'd try to buy when the time come. The War was terrible here, woods cut down and logs rottin' on the ground.

"Before then there was plenty o' donkeys. They carried the logs from the woods, a load on each side. An' they took stone too, rough stuff from the fields that was used on the roads. Wasn't none o' this granite stuff then and maybe those stones was broke and maybe they wasn't. The roads was pretty rough, but us and the donkeys managed. And I've heard my grandfather tell as a man at Sprig's Holly used to carry six chairs a time on his back, for six mile. I'm the last to do this job; but, when I'm done, the trees'll still be growin' and folks'll still be settin' on chairs."

O. A. M. H.



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A BOHEMIAN VILLAGE: *A Painting by Václav Rabas*

VÁCLAV RABAS is one of the outstanding Czech painters of our time. Primarily a painter of rural Bohemia, his views of the Czech landscape have something quiet and balanced in them. His fields, which he prefers to paint when they are bare and somewhat desolate, reveal, in the words of Karel Čapek, "the glory of the serenity and majesty of ploughed fields." The same peace is expressed in his pictures of typical highroads, fields, and little villages with their onion-shaped steeples.

Recognition has come slowly to Václav Rabas, this farmer-painter, but the genuine inspiration of his genius has become evident to every lover of modern painting. M. Rabas is now president of Umělecká Beseda, an old-established artists' club in Prague, which publishes "Život" ("Life"), an illustrated periodical of high quality, and which recently held an interesting exhibition of his works, both paintings and sculpture.

Maple Sugar Buckets

THIS is the first firm signature of spring.
March wields her vigorous broom and sweeping flies.
Yet still, persistently, light grows and grows,
Far blue is dreamier in a softened sky.
And, constant, humble symbol,—underneath
Expectant trees, small, rusty buckets swing
As though resolved to lose no moment of
The ancient maples' yearly burgeoning.
Child-like sure hope: out of this pallid sap
Succulent blocks of sugar will emerge.
This is the spring—as is the wistful honk
Of peepers in the marsh, the muddy verge
Of highways, blanketed skunk cabbages—
Signs point one way and children's hearts rise up.
Soon dandelions will scatter in the grass,
Prefacing violet and wild kingcup.
Meanwhile the buckets rattle with each gust
Of wind and hourly wax heavier,
Crows fly the thawing fields; from a lost fir
Doves croon of winter to a gardener.

LAURA BENÉT

Holiday on the Great Blasket Island

I CAME out to-day, a holiday, to the Great Blasket Island with a schoolmaster and two young men from the village, who were coming for the afternoon only. The day was admirably clear, with a blue sea and sky, and the voyage in the long canoe—I had not been in one for two or three years—gave me indescribable enjoyment. We passed Dunmore Head, and then stood out nearly due west towards the Great Blasket itself, the height of the mountains round the bay and the sharpness of the rocks making the place singularly different from the sounds about Aran, where I had last travelled in a curagh. As usual, three men were rowing—the man I have come to stay with, his son, and a tall neighbour, all dressed in blue jerseys, homespun trousers and shirts, and talking in Irish only, though my host could speak good English when he chose to. As we came nearer the island, which seemed to rise like a mountain straight out of the sea, we could make out a crowd of people in their holiday clothes standing or sitting along the brow of the cliff watching our approach, and just beyond them a patch of cottages with roofs of tarred felt. A little later we doubled into a cove among the rocks, where I landed at a boat slip, and then scrambled up a steep zig-zag pathway to the head of the cliff, where the people crowded round us and shook hands with the men who had come with me.

This cottage where I am to stay is one of the highest of the group, and as we passed up to it through little paths among the cottages many white, wolfish-looking dogs came out and barked furiously. My host had gone on in front with my bag, and when I reached his threshold he came forward and shook hands with me again, with a finished speech of welcome. His eldest daughter, a young married woman of about twenty, who manages the house, shook hands with me also, and then, without asking if we were hungry, began making us tea in a metal tea-pot and frying rashers of bacon. She is a small beautifully-formed woman, with brown hair and eyes—instead of the black hair and blue eyes that are usually found with this type in Ireland—and delicate feet and ankles that are not common in these parts, where the woman's work is so hard. Her sister, who lives in the house also, is a bonny girl of about eighteen, full of humour and spirits.

The schoolmaster made many jokes in English and Irish while the little hostess served our tea; and then the kitchen filled up with young men and women—the men dressed like ordinary fishermen, the women wearing print bodices and coloured skirts, that had none of the distinction of the dress of Aran—and a polka was danced, with curious solemnity, in a whirl of dust. When it was over it was time for my companions to go back to the mainland. As soon as we came out and began to go down to the sea, a large crowd, made up of nearly all the men and women and children of the island, came down also, closely packed round us. At the edge of the cliff the young men and the schoolmaster bade me good-bye and went down the zig-zag path, leaving me alone with the islanders on the ledge of the rock.—JOHN M. SYNGE, in "West Kerry." (New York: Random House.)

Singing With the Orphans

HAVING sung, every Sunday night, with my children and my brother's children until we knew, as it were, every song in the book, I bethought me of those other children who have no aunts, fathers, and uncles to sing with them on a Sunday. Or rather, I did not bethink me—Sarah did. She told me of a bleak and windy place which called itself a Home for Friendless Children; I went there, and somebody in a starched dress said, yes, I could sing with the orphans next week.

The following Sunday I too put on a starched dress, and, climbing a hill of spectacular bleakness, traversed a barren corridor and found my orphans. We sat and sang—shall I call it singing? We sat and shouted "Sleep, Baby, Sleep," and "Winter Is Done," while the gale raged round the naked orphanage windows. I had never led a chorus; my bewilderment, upon confronting for the first time these thirty-five howling monsters, was extreme. I tried discipline, the firm voice, the sharp retort—but while it brought silence, it did not bring singing. I began to sense dimly that what orphans wanted was not discipline, but something else. So I wore one night, instead of a starched front, my prettiest dress to the asylum. "Oh, Mrs. Bowen!" they cried. "I like your dress. I like your shoes with them red heels. Listen, my uncle's getting me new shoes next Tuesday—"

They drew near; they touched with rough fingers my flowery dress, my satin belt with the bright paste buckle. "Mrs. Bowen," whispered small homely Rosy, "I like to sing. I think your buckle on your belt is beautiful." And she threw her arms suddenly around my hips and laid her head against my stomach. Her glasses slid off. I said, "Rosy, would you like to come home with me some Sunday, and sing with my children?"

Thus it came about that I ushered seven selected orphans into Sarah's music room one Sunday night. All seven arrived very nattily turned out in the latest fashion—gray kid shoes with spiky heels, little capelets upon the shoulders. Sarah, who had expected poverty and patches, looked at me in bewilderment; John grinned. The seven orphans, ranging in age from twelve to sixteen,—small spectacled Rosy among them,—sat stiffly upon chairs, their gray kid shoes pointed disdainfully at the piano. They said, "No, thank you," to cake, and "No, thank you," to root beer. Sarah looked at me in desperation. What, her blue eyes signaled, is wrong with this party? Is it turning completely sour? Are we being, of all things, patronizing?

Then we began to sing. My two nieces sang, my two nephews, my two children, my brother and his wife. Two by two, like the friends of Noah, we entered into music, lifting up encouraging voices. But my orphans needed no encouragement. They sang, very loud and true. All seven burst into harmony. Three sang alto, four soprano. John looked at me in astonishment. For sheer volume, my orphans were outsinging everybody, even the fluty-throated Cynthia—even John. He swung round on the piano stool. "Well!" he said. "Well!"—and the party began. They washed down litres of root beer, these orphans; only crumbs were left upon the cake plate. "Sure, we'll come again," they told Sarah. "Sure, we'll have some new songs ready. You have some ready for us too, will you?" . . . "Yeah," added my small Rosy, "that's it. Turn and turn about's fair play."—CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN, in "Friends and Fiddlers." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Capetown—Gateway of East and West

I FELL quickly under the spell of South Africa. It is so very old, and has the dignity of age. It disdains the restless energy of the modern world. The Dutch farmer surveys his patrimony of mealie crop. There is no doubt much to do. But he is a philosopher. "To-morrow," he says, "is also a day." The Kaffir works as hard as he must and no more. Ambition does not move him. He tills the land for white masters, and in their way, but he dreams ever of the day when the land shall be his again and he may resume the ancient ways. He waits, and is content to wait, but he does not forget. The English alone are advocates of the strenuous life; the sunshine, the pure air, the surf of the great beaches, enable them to practice their philosophy under almost ideal conditions.

I drove from Pretoria to Johannesburg, and on to Vereeniging by the Vaal River. Brown and orange the veldt stretched into illimitable distance. Never had I seen an atmosphere so clear. Storm clouds came in the sky. At Vereeniging a tropical thunderstorm broke. I drove back to Johannesburg. The veldt was green. . . .

Capetown has in it every element of romance. It bears the impress of many civilizations. From the north has come every race of Africa, from the Atlantic Ocean Dutch and Huguenot and English, from the Indian Ocean Arab and Indian and Malay. Gateway of east and west, it has known every rivalry, every passion. Since the day that Johan van Riebeek founded it as a port of call for the ships of the Dutch East India Company nearly three hundred years ago, every adventurer has anchored in its bay. . . .

I drove by the coast road between the great cliffs of the Twelve Apostles and the sea. I drove through a smiling countryside of farms and vineyards to Stellenbosch, at the gateway of the Hex River Mountains. Commander Simon van der Stel, who in 1679 founded this little colony on this site, was a great planter of trees. He would be a happy man if he could see to-day the over-arching oaks of his avenue, the little arsenal with its bell-tower, the low houses white and gabled, the bright sunlight making dark the shade beneath the trees, the blue mountains rising steeply to the north.—CHARLES DOUIE, in "Beyond the Sunset." (London: Murray. New York: Dutton.)

Fantasy

LOOKING past a blue-green bowl
Piled high with striped gourds and Japanese persimmons,
On a square of Chinese brass—
I see swaying bamboo
Through thin curtains of pongee.

For a moment
I am part of an ancient Oriental painting
Done on silk.

HELEN LOTTERNOS

Sailing Over the Seas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalmist sang (Ps. 107:23, 24): "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep." Brave, intrepid sailors sail on through the night. They may encounter heavy seas, yet they sail on, riding out the storms that sweep across their paths. With no haven upon the high seas, they must be prepared to meet and master sudden and unpredictable conditions as well as those which have been anticipated.

Human life, metaphorically considered, is a voyage over the sea of the peculiarities of human thinking, with peaceful, calm, and tranquilly smooth sailing when things are admittedly all right; with boisterous and tempestuous laborings when the waves of adversity, sickness, and discord seem to raise themselves on high, threatening to engulf or deter the voyager. Yet, like the wise mariner, the individual who has a knowledge of God's goodness rides out the storms of adversity with courage and success. He can attest the truth of the Psalmist's words, for he sees "the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep."

Sailing over the seas with safety and profit, whether figuratively or actually, depends very largely upon proper preparedness for the voyage. Did the mariner not prepare for his journey carefully and thoroughly, he would not be able to weather the various kinds of atmospherical disturbances that he encounters. In similar fashion, the individual who is wise will see to it that he is thorough in his spiritual preparedness for whatever conditions may arise. Such an individual learns to place entire reliance upon God, the Maker of all, of whom it is written (Genesis 1:2), "The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters."

Spirit, God, is discernible only to those who are spiritually-minded, to those who are acquainted with the deep things of Spirit. God fills all space; He is continually everywhere present, all-powerful, and loving. The darkness and opacity of human doubt, fear, and ignorance shuts out the realization of God's presence and power, even as the inky blackness of night upon a stormy sea excludes all light. Like the mariner who goes forward, instead of waiting for the daylight before continuing, he who is depending upon God for guidance will press on, humbly seeking to do His will in all ways.

St. Paul, because of stormy days in his experience, learned to stand firm in faith when things seemed darkest; hence he could write to the Corinthians (I Cor. 10:13): "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it."

Human experience is a seeming commingling of good and evil, health and disease, harmony and discord. But in God's sight and under His unswerving law, the real man is forever sinless, healthy, happy, harmonious, immortal, the forever image and likeness of Life, Truth and Love, expressing in exact reflection the perfection of God, always glorifying the Father.

Realization of this state of perfection is the goal of every God-loving person, even though in the mortal dream there may seem to be stormy waves upon the seas. Of the wisdom of continuing through such storms, Mary Baker Eddy has said pertinently in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 67): "When the ocean is stirred by a storm, then the clouds lower, the wind shrieks through the tightened shrouds, and the waves lift themselves into mountains. We ask the helmsman: 'Do you know your course? Can you steer safely amid the storm?' He answers bravely, but even the dauntless seaman is not sure of his safety; nautical science is not equal to the Science of Mind. Yet, acting up to his highest understanding, firm at the post of duty, the mariner works on and awaits the issue. Thus should we deport ourselves on the seething ocean of sorrow."

The student of Christian Science, who is striving to demonstrate in his daily life the divine protection, direction, sustenance, and supply of God, sails over the rough seas of belief in depression, epidemic, contagion, disaster, confident of safety, and content in the knowledge that he lives, moves, and has his being in God, divine, omnipresent Mind. He knows that God's love protects him in all ways as he seeks honestly to do only those things which he knows conform to His will, as he relies wholly upon God and His Christ for guidance and government in daily life.

[Below will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Brauciens pāri jūrām

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

PSALMISTS dziedāja (Ps. 107: 23, 24): "Tie, kas ar lielām laivām par jūru līgojās un strādāja savu darbu uz lieliem ūdeņiem, kas tā Kunga darbu redzējuši un viņa brīnumus jūras dziļumos." Drošī, bezbailīgi jūrnieki brauc visu nakti. Viņus var pārsteigt lielas bangas, tomēr viņi dodas uz priekšu, izbraucot cauri vētrām, kas krusto viņu ceļus. Bez patvēruma uz sabangotās jūras tiem jābūt sagatavotiem sastapties un valdīt kā pār negaidītiem un nepareģojamiem apstākļiem, tā pār iepriekš paredzētiem.

Cilvēciskā dzīve, līdzībā aplūkota, ir ceļojums pāri cilvēciskas domāšanas savādību jūrai ar lēnu, rāmu un mierīgu braucienu bez kavēkļiem, kad viss ir labā kārtībā; ar straujām un vētrainām darbībām, kad pretvaras viļņi, slimība un nesaskaņa, šķiet paceļamies augsti, draudot grūst dzelmē vai atturēt ceļotāju. Tomēr, līdzīgi gudrajam jūrniekam, indivīds, kam zināšanas par Dieva mīļumu, drošsirdīgi un ar panākumiem izbrauc cauri pretvaru vētrām. Viņš var apliecināt Psalmista vārdu patiesību, jo viņš redz "tā Kunga darbu un viņa brīnumus jūras dziļumos."

Drošs un izdevīgs brauciens pāri jūrām, līdzībā vai īstenībā, ļoti daudz atkarājas no pareizas sagatavošanās ceļojumam. Ja jūrnieks nesagatavotos rūpīgi un pamatīgi savam ceļojumam, viņš nebūtu spējīgs pārspēt atmosfērisko traucējumu dažādos veidus, ar ko tas sastopas. Līdzīgā veidā indivīds, kas ir gudrs, pielūkos, ka viņš ir pamatīgs savā garīgā sagatavošanās visādiem apstākļiem, kas varētu gadīties. Tāds indivīds mācas pilnīgi paļauties uz Dievu, visa Radītāju, par kuru rakstīts (1. Mozus 1:2), "Dieva Gars lidinājās pa ūdeņu virsu."

Dievs, Gars, redzams vienīgi tiem, kas garīgi domā, tiem, kam pazīstamas Gara dziļās lietas. Dievs pilda visu izplatījumu; Viņš pastāvīgi ir visur klātesošs, visspēcīgs un mīlošs. Cilvēcisko šaubu, baiļu un nezināšanas tumsa un necaurredzamība izslēdz Dieva klātbūtnes un spēka īsteņošanu, tāpat kā melnā nakts tumsa uz vētrainas jūras izslēdz katru gaismu. Līdzīgi jūrniekam, kas dodas uz priekšu un negaida dienas gaismu, lai turpinātu ceļu, tas, kas paļaujas uz Dieva vadību, steigsies uz priekšu, pazemīgi pūlēdamies visos ceļos darīt Viņa gribu. Sv. Pāvils, piedzīvodams vētrainas dienas savā dzīvē, mācījās palikt nesatricināms ticībā, kad izredzes šķita tumšas, tālab viņš varēja rakstīt Korintiešiem (1. Kor. 10:13): "Jums vēl nekāda kārdināšana nav uzgājusi kā tikai cilvēcīgas; bet Dievs ir uzticīgs, tas neļaus jūs vairāk kārdināt nekā spējat, bet kārdināšanai arī tādu galu darīs, ka varat panest."

Cilvēciskais piedzīvojums ir šķietāms labā un launā, veselības un slimības, saskaņas un nesaskaņas maisījums. Bet Dieva redzē un zem Viņa nesatricināmā likuma īstais cilvēks vienmēr ir bez grēka, vesels, laimīgs, harmonisks, nemirstīgs, Dzīvības, Patiesības un Mīlestības mūžīgais attēls un līdzība, kas pareizā atspoguļojumā izpauž Dieva pilnību, vienmēr slavēdams savu Tēvu.

Šī pilnības stāvokļa īsteņošana ir ikviena Dievu mīloša cilvēka mērķis, pat ja mirstīgajā sapnī jūra šķiet vētraini bangojam. Par to, cik gudri ir turpināt ceļu šādās vētrās, Mary Baker Eddy piemēroti saka iekš "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu, lp. 67): "Kad vētra sabangojusi ōkeanu, tad mākoņi nolaižas zemāk, vējš gaudo pa savilktām tauvām un viļņi paceļas kalnu augstumā. Mēs jautājam stūrmanim: 'Vai tu zini savu ceļu? Vai tu vari drošī stūrēt cauri vētrai?' Viņš atbild drošsirdīgi, tomēr pat bezbailīgais jūras braucējs nav pārliecināts par savu drošību; jūrniecības zinātne nelīdzinas Prāta Zinātnei. Tomēr, rīkojoties pēc savas augstākās saprašanas, nesatricināms stāvēdams sava pienākuma vietā, jūrnieks turpina strādāt un gaida iznākuma. Tāpat mums vajadzētu izturēties uz bangojošā bēdu ōkeana."

Kristīgas Zinātnes skolnieks, kas savā ikdienas dzīvē pūlas demonstrēt Dieva dieviškigo aizsardzību, vadību, uzturēšanu un apgādību, brauc pa nelīdzenām nospiestības, epidēmijas, sērgas un posta pienēmuma jūrām, palāvīgs drošībai un apmierināts ar zināšanu, ka viņš dzīvo, kustas un viņa esamība ir Dievā, dieviškigajā, visklātesošā Prātā. Viņš zina, ka Dieva mīlestība sargā viņu visos ceļos, ja viņš godīgi cenšas darīt tikai to, kas, kā viņš zina, saskan ar Dieva gribu, ja viņš pilnīgi uzticas Dieva un Viņa Kristus vadībai un valdībai ikdienas dzīvē.

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Townsend Plan Collected $951,964 Since January, 1934

(Continued from Page 1)

come than the average citizen. Rent for the apartment house which he occupies here is paid by Old Age Revolving Pensions. So also are the grocery bills, the electric light and gas, wages for the maid, and all incidental living expenses.

Of course, when he went traveling on O. A. R. P business the expenses were paid by that organization. On one trip of 25 days, from Aug. 2, 1935, to Aug. 27, 1935, these expenses totaled $838.19. Just as James R. Sullivan, counsel for the committee, completed reading this particular expense account, adjournment was ordered.

Refused to Call It "Velvet"

Before going into the details of the expense accounts, Mr. Sullivan asked Mr. Clements if the $12,585 which he reported as his total income was not "all velvet." Mr. Clements objected to this description of his income.

The hearing started with an attempt on the part of the committee to discover what the total income of the organization had been during its meteoric career. The best they could get was an approximate estimate by Mr. Clements of a total of $951,964.09 covering the period since its inception in January of 1934 down to the present. Mr. Clements' figures showed income of $771,964.09 from January, 1934, to December 31, 1935. He merely estimated that income since then came to about $180,000.

Asked for More Facts

Just what these figures represented was never quite clear to the committee. Whether it included merely the net income of the central headquarters after the regional and local Townsend clubs had retained their share of dues, initiation fees, contributions, etc., or whether it represented the gross income of the entire movement was not explained satisfactorily. Mr. Clements was directed to bring more detailed information on this subject to the next hearing.

Mr. Sullivan read into the record successive financial statements printed from time to time in the Townsend Weekly. They showed the following income:

For Jan. 30, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1935	$84,957.17
For Jan. 1, 1935, to March 31, 1935	114,054.94
For April 1, 1935, to June 30, 1935	145,940.60
For July 1, 1934, to Sept. 30, 1935	636,803.21

Some Bad Checks

The only inaccuracies he knew of in these figures were due to "some bad checks" which he said came in from time to time and might make a change of a few hundred dollars. These totals did not, however, include the revenue of the Townsend Weekly, which reputedly earns some $20,000 or $25,000 a month. Until Mr. Clements's resignation this week it was owned jointly by himself and Mr. Townsend. His resignation included the sale of his half ownership to Dr. Townsend.

According to Mr. Clements's testimony, his personal income during 1935 was as follows:

Salary from OARP	$5200
Salary from "Townsend Weekly"	350
Divds. from "Townsend Weekly"	6650
Other income from Prosperity Publishing Company	385
Total	$12,585

Wife Got Separate Salary

Mr. Clements testified that his wife received a separate salary from OARP of $1475 during 1935.

The first apartment which he and Dr. Townsend occupied here in Washington cost in rent alone $215 a month. This rent, he said, was paid by the OARP.

High Income for Agents

The investigation appeared to be on the trail of something tangible for the first time when late yesterday it was alleged that a single regional manager for Townsend clubs received commissions ranging from $1800 to $2100 a month.

Intimation to this effect was made in the questions of Mr. Sullivan, to Mr. Clements. Mr. Clements said he was unable to confirm or deny the allegation from his own memory. He did, however, ask the committee to bear in mind that Edward J. Margett, manager for northern California, had to pay for his office, operating expenses and commission to all subordinate agents out of his commissions.

No Track of Expenses

Mr. Clements also pointed out that some of the largest Townsend clubs were in Mr. Margett's area. He added that he had urged Dr. Townsend, but without success, to break up such large clubs into smaller ones and put the regional directors on a straight salary basis instead of on commission basis as they are.

"Does not the national headquarters know what those expenses are; what profits are made by the state area managers?" Representative C. Jasper Bell, chairman of the committee, asked.

"No," replied Mr. Clements.

May Explain Resignation

This aspect of the testimony was believed to shed some light on Mr. Clements's recent and unexpected resignation from the Townsend movement. Although he is no longer connected with the organization no hint of criticism against the doctrines of the movement appeared in his testimony. He is apparently as confirmed a believer in the economic soundness of its proposals for $200-a-month payments to those over 60 years of age as ever. But he did disagree sharply with Dr. Townsend over the form of the organization.

The hearing got off to a bad and halting start due to hasty and incomplete preparation. Members conceded that they had not expected to commence hearings for several weeks and that their investigators had far from completed their preliminary work. However, it had been decided to proceed immediately partly because of the approach of primary elections in many parts of the country and partly because of Mr. Clements's resignation.

Mechanical Eye Grades Colors

Spectrophotometer
Measures Quality and Intensity of Shades and Tints

New Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ink, Dye and Paint Tones Analyzed

More than 300,000 different visible colors are recognized by the human eye, yet one can talk about and describe only a very small percentage. At least, that was the case until General Electric announced its "spectrophotometer," which mechanically analyzes and compares color shades and tones.

A large, bulky device, the spectrophotometer nevertheless allows one to be exact in color comparisons. The material to be examined is placed in the instrument, operation is started, and in less than three minutes the operator removes a chart, which shows exactly how much of each wave length of light is reflected or transmitted by the sample. Thus is each color labeled and represented by a graph curve distinctly its own.

It shows for instance, that black is not always black; for there are blue-blacks, brown-blacks and red-blacks. Each color has a multitude of variations; and now that it is possible to analyze each into its component parts according to hue, value and chroma, manufacturers of inks, dyes, paints, textiles, paper and other products, will be able to duplicate minute differences in shades.

Electric Eye Counts Telegrams

The "electric eye," for which so many uses have been found like opening kitchen doors, sorting eggs and apples, counting people and newspapers, testing color and catching burglars, has now been set to scanning telegrams.

About 1,000,000 telegrams a week pass through the Western Union central office in New York City, according to the current "Electronics"; and though the "eyes" have not yet been taught to read, they are trained on some 400 different belt conveyors to prevent "traffic jams," count all messages that pass, detect those which loiter on the way and watch for messages which may come back under the belt where they are not supposed to be. Messages can't hide, because the robot eye catches the bright yellow and stops the belt.

Flyers Talk on Beams of Light

A new method of communication between planes in flight and their ground stations has been developed, using waves of invisible light. The development has been perfected to the point where two-way phone communication is now possible, according to A. A. Arnhym, Illinois national guardsman and communications expert, the inventor.

For receiving messages, a photoelectric eye of the type used in television is called into play, to pick up directional invisible light beams carrying voice messages. The system has also been tried for underseas work between submarines with success over short distances.

Wide World
A. A. Arnhym
Operating His Airplane Telephone

Oil Meets 100,000-Mile Test

An "alloy" oil, reported to be three times as strong as the average pure petroleum, was tested by researchists at the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, recently. Results show that the new oil, which combines petroleum and 1 per cent of nonchlorinated ester of phosphoric acid, allowed a fleet of six low-priced stock cars to be driven 100,000 miles each over public roads, after which time the motors were still found to be in new-car condition. No compression was lost, acceleration was maintained to within half a second of new car performance, and no carbon removal was necessary.

In engineering circles the development is hailed with great welcome, for a crisis has long been foreseen when the natural strength of petroleum is found inadequate to meet the increasing heat, pressure and speed of moving parts developed by the high compression automobile motor.

Strain on Rivet Joints Located

Another young college senior at Rensselaer joins the list of undergraduates who are doing things in engineering and scientific research before graduating. Stephen H. Badgett has been conducting experiments on the joints of iron and steel work riveted in bridge and boiler construction, and he has discovered that the joints now in use are not as strong as supposed. In fact, his instructor, Prof. Thomas R. Lawson, head of the civil engineering department, asserts Badgett "has apparently demonstrated that the first rivet of a series in an ordinary riveted joint bears the greatest proportion of strain. Until now it was thought that strain was evenly divided between rivets."

Electricity Cleans Plant Soil

Clean dirt, not an anomaly but a necessity for florists and specialty growers, can be obtained electrically now, with the use of equipment developed by the General Electric research laboratories. The process in general use has been one of sterilization, similar to that employed in the pasteurization of milk; but now, by means of electric heating units the temperature of the soil is increased sufficiently to kill all plant enemies, such as weed seeds, insects and fungi. Only when plants are free from these enemies can they grow at a maximum consistent rate.

Topheavy Load Foreseen on Land In Single Tax Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Serious economic consequences in the event California adopts the single tax proposal on the November ballot are forecast in the current issue of the Tax Digest, publication of the California Taxpayers' Association, in an analysis by John M. Peirce, tax counselor.

For state administration alone, landowners, to the exclusion of other eligible types of taxpayers, would pay $10.40 on each $100 assessed valuation, to produce revenue equal to existing budget demands.

"By concentrating the bulk of the tax burden on land," the tax expert declares, "widespread delinquencies would be inescapable. This, in turn, would seriously affect the flow of government revenues. The pyramiding of the land tax levy, as marginal land became confiscated, would possibly result in a general tax strike."

Eliminating Sales Levy

The ballot proposal, one of two dozen which will probably be qualified to appear, calls for the elimination of "all sales taxes imposed since Jan. 1, 1933," thus abolishing the present sales tax, one of the highest revenue producers the State has yet devised.

To repeal the sales tax would mean that the State would have to levy an ad valorem tax, not now used, on property amounting to at least $70,000,000 annually.

"A substitute revenue," Mr. Peirce states, "would have to be found; for the sales tax now provides 55 per cent of the State's general fund support. Without the sales tax, general fund revenue would be limited to about $120,000,000 biennially, or some $15,000,000 less than the amount required under the constitution for the support of schools.

Debt Service Left Out

"This would leave nothing for debt service, humanitarian purposes, hospitals, prisons, and many other functions of state government.

"The repeal of the sales tax and the resultant levy of an ad valorem tax would destroy the common property tax relief which the Riley-Stewart Tax Plan of 1933 was designed to provide.

"The single tax measure contemplates a substantial state levy on land, for it specifically repeals that section of the constitution limiting such a levy to 25 per cent of the State's expenditure requirements. At present a state ad valorem levy on property would be limited to about $88,000,000 biennially."

Beverages and Liquor

He notes a possible loss of $18,000,000 biennially now derived from the beverage tax and the liquor tax, which he held might be construed as sales taxes.

The proposal includes exemption of $1000 on the assessed valuation of improvements included in any homestead. Mr. Peirce considers this slice off the tax base would remove $700,000,000 from the rolls, thereby increasing the burden on land.

"By allowing each home or farm an immediate reduction of $1000 in the assessed valuation of its improvements," he points out, "the tax base would be reduced by 12 per cent, and the burden would be respread on other taxable property.

Exemption of Improvements

"On the other hand, the $1000 homestead exemption on improvements must be regarded as bait to attract support for the proposal; for, in any event, all improvements would be exempt from taxation after five years.

"Although the property tax is a levy on all tangible wealth, the single tax places the burden on a certain form of wealth to the exclusion of others. Wealth in the form of personal property or improvements would escape taxation, while wealth in the form of land would be exposed to confiscation if the land failed to produce its carrying charges.

Intangible Property

"Although the measure proposes to confine property taxation to land values, it does not exempt intangible property from taxation. It exempts tangible personal property but not intangible personal property, which in the final analysis is most difficult to tax."

His basis for the resulting land tax to be confiscatory is the fact that the present $3,087,569,460 assessed valuation of California land would be yielding $10.14 per $100 if the single-tax replacement of $70,000,000 were added to the existing property taxes of $250,000,000 levied by local governments.

Delinquency

Moreover, delinquency would raise the $100 valuation yield to $13 if 25 per cent were delinquent. It is this pyramiding of land taxes that would result in a general tax strike, in his opinion. He suggested that the confiscation of land would adversely affect holdings of life insurance companies, endowment funds, and mortgage investments in such land.

Californians have heretofore voted against single-tax proposals each time with an increasing majority. The pollings took place in 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, and 1922. Now, under widespread discontent with the bother and incidence of the sales tax, the single-tax supporters are gaining strength largely as an "anti" measure.

Rental Value

Mr. Peirce observes that under previous schemes the tax on land was to be substituted for all other forms of taxation, while the present proposal is designed to eliminate only sales taxes and the taxation of improvements and tangible personal property.

The intent of Henry George, the father of the single tax, was to confiscate the rental value of land, according to Mr. Peirce, who pointed out, from Mr. George's "Progress and Poverty" (1879):

For Use of Community

"All men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

"What I, therefore, propose . . . is to appropriate rent by taxation."

Austrian Women Enter New Crafts And Professions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — Austrian women are playing a bigger part in the commercial world, in the world of finance, in the civil service and in certain professions, according to figures published here by the Austrian Census Bureau.

Fewer women, however, are found in agriculture than in 1910, when the last prewar census was taken, and this reduces their total number as wage earners. But they attach more significance to their gains in the other directions.

Census Comparisons

With the exception of Russia, England and Wales, and Portugal, Austria has the largest surplus of women of any European country, according to the census. In Vienna itself there are 121.4 women to every 100 men. Among these women, 1,316,000 out of a total of 3,512,000 are married, and 17.7 per cent of them are "housewives without any remunerative occupation."

There are, however, some 1,000,000 women earning their living in one way and another as against some 2,000,000 men. In the civil service, 15.9 per cent of the workers are women; in finance and insurance, 23 per cent. In the textile industry, 58 per cent of all employees are women, and in the making of textile goods and dresses, 51 per cent.

The educational professions, art and entertainment show 45 per cent of those employed to be women. Out of the total number of persons working in arts and crafts 75.5 per cent are women. Of "salesmen," 57.4 per cent are women.

In certain branches of paid work, however, women have, as yet, no footing at all. Women are barred from entering the priesthood of any religious denomination. They may not become judges, nor public prosecutors.

Somehow or other they have managed to insinuate themselves into the occupation of chimney-sweeps, and there is one gun-maker.

In the Professions

Among the professions Austria has 24 women architects, 24 women university professors, 665 physicians, 138 dentists, 76 newspaper editors and editors of periodicals, 36 engineers, 243 sports professionals and sports teachers.

Moreover, women take care of 117 of the 3821 locksmiths' shops, and 47 of the 1665 plumbers' shops. Of the management of the industry in woven and knitted goods—an industry highly important to the Austrian foreign trade balance—66.2 per cent is in the hands of women.

Among the total number of all occupied persons, 24.7 per cent men and 13.9 per cent women are either owners, or managers, or both, of their own businesses. Of all women employees, 1.6 per cent occupy posts of management; of all men, 9.6 per cent.

U. S. Revenue Rises To $3,035,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 27

RECEIPTS of $36,488,000 on March 24 pushed the total government revenues for this fiscal year since last July 1 to $3,035,000,000.

The budget estimated receipts of $4,411,000,000 for the 12 months ending June 30.

Income tax collections through March 24 have amounted to $1,030,000,000. A total of $1,434,000,000 is expected in the entire year.

Expenditures to date aggregated $5,217,000,000, leaving a deficit of $2,182,000,000.

U. S. Relief Funds Spent by Georgia Total $305,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Reports on the huge amount of relief money spent in Georgia under President Roosevelt's recovery plan were presented at a conference at Fort Benning, Georgia, by representatives of the various federal agencies.

Georgia already has spent $305,000,000 and plans are under way to provide for the needy and unemployed and to aid farming by spending an extra $59,937,000. In addition, speakers said, many more applications have been filed asking for additional funds, and this will greatly increase the amount of the present allotment.

A high spot of the meeting were reports by practically all of the representatives to the effect that conditions of business and agriculture have improved a great deal during the recovery program. Also there were gains shown in insurance, bank deposits and railroad revenues.

The Relief and Works Progress Administration's report, presented by Miss Gay B. Shepperson, Georgia administrator of both the Relief and Works Administration, was very encouraging. The Georgia Relief Administration spent $61,000,000 from September, 1933, to September, 1935. More than 10,000 persons have left the relief rolls for cotton picking, she said, and the WPA is at present employing 21,000.

Australians Seek To Solve Problem Of Young Hoboes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The depression brought into existence in Australia a new class—the "hoboes" of the road—and now, although economic recovery has been largely achieved, the "hoboes" remain as a social problem with which the Australian Governments have to wrestle.

The swagman ("swaggie") or "sundowner" has long been a feature in the outback—generally he is a lone elderly man, humping his swag of blankets from settlement to settlement, from farm to farm, doing a little work now and again for food, sometimes an educated man fallen from high estate through drink, dishonesty, or other cause.

Many Companions

But while the "swaggie" still is found, with his roll of blankets, a panniken, and (nearly always) a dog, today he has many companions of the road—the youthful to middle-aged adventurers, who, unemployed in the cities, some of them unemployable, have ventured into the country.

These men live on Government-provided food relief, to which unemployed men are entitled, increased by food begged, bought, or stolen as the opportunity offers. They steal rides on trains and often goods in transit—often they get caught and spend a few days in lock-ups. There seems little doubt about the permanence of this class, and authorities are concerned about means to bring them back into society.

Conference at Sydney

The Queensland Minister for Labor, Michael P. Hynes, speaking at a recent conference in Sydney on unemployment, said that this hobo class mostly comprised youths who left school and were without employment, who were too independent to stay at home and take the bread out of the months of others, and who ultimately embarked on the adventurous career of "jumping the rattler."

They now actually had an organization of their own, with a directory, explaining to them, for example, where they were to go, where they could get food, clothing and gifts at farms and sheep stations, and how they could evade restrictions in their applications for relief.

The states are awake to the problem and are endeavoring to find a way out for the benefit of the wanderers and the states themselves.

Eight-Hour Day Won By Virginia Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia House of Representatives has passed a bill reducing the work day for women in industry from 10 to 8 hours a day by a 58-to-30 vote.

Amendments permit female employees to work 10 hours a day per week upon proper posting of advance notices. During eight weeks in any calendar year, female employees may work 10 hours a day within a weekly limit of 50 hours. The eight weeks' period may be worked in weekly schedules, singly or consecutively.

A special provision was made for a 12 weeks' period in tobacco rehandling and peanut cleaning establishments, with the same regulations as in the eight weeks' period for other industries.

The House also adopted an amendment by Delegate Daniel of Lynchburg, to exempt from the provisions of the bill, handlers and redriers of tobacco during the tobacco marketing season.

The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $25, upon first conviction, and not less than $25 nor more than $50 for any subsequent conviction.

Tacoma Eliminates Smokestack Dust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The north end of Tacoma would be one of the finest residential sections of the city were it not for the lofty stack of a smelter. It's not the fumes that bother, for when they sail out into space 585 feet from the ground they are lost in the great air currents above Puget Sound.

But the dust from the smelter stack, laden with fine particles of zinc, copper and lead, settles over lawns, flower beds, gardens, trees and shrubbery with poisonous effects.

Now Tacoma housewives and flower gardeners will be helped by an improvement under way, Eugene A. White, smelter executive, believed. An extensive project will remove practically all of the dust from the smoke. Spots that have been appearing on foliage can now be seen fading away.

The improvement will be in full operation about May 1. It consists of a network of high tension wires through which the smoke is drawn. The wires carry from 40,000 to 50,000 volts of low amperage electricity, and the dust particles become positively charged and fly around until they find a negative plate to settle on.

Seaway Council to Push St. Lawrence Waterway

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27 (AP) —Members of the National Seaway Council, an organization sponsoring ratification of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway treaty, will meet in Washington sometime next month, R. F. Malia, secretary of the Great Lakes Harbors Association, announced yesterday.

The National Council," Mr. Malia said, "will be convened by William George Bruce of Milwaukee. It is expected by the time the council meets it will represent agricultural, industrial, commercial and civic groups including in excess of 60,000,000 persons."

Gilbert Letter Exhibited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—An original letter written by Sir William S. Gilbert with his own sketch of "H. M. S. Pinafore" on the reverse features an exhibit by the American Gilbert and Sullivan Association at the Hotel Times Square this week. The collection of memorabilia, shown in observance of the sixty-first anniversary of "Trial by Jury," the first Gilbert and Sullivan opera, will be open to the public until March 31.

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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Dress Designers Turn to Juniors and Small Women

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Simplicity For Juniors

Teen-Age This Year Goes Conservative

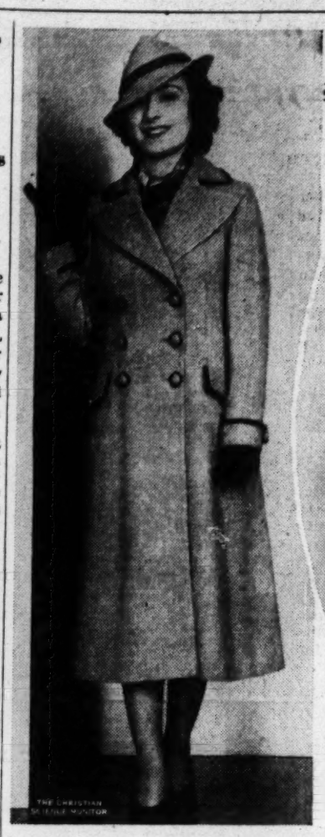
By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

FASHIONS for junior misses are today styled not exclusively for this age span, but rather for a certain size-range. In other words, frocks, suits and coats sold in junior departments are designed not only for high school girls, but also, and almost equally, for small women who have arrived at adult years.

It seems, then, that at present there is no compulsory age trend in styles, but, instead, a special dispensation for the petite woman. She may wear gayer colors, silhouettes that are more naif than those chosen by her larger sisters. For this, however, she must pay a price; she must forgo startling combinations of color and tricky finishing touches. Her necklines, sleeves, buttons, belts will be simpler than those offered her in women's sizes. In short, although the designers of junior styles bestow upon the preteen age some hints of the sophistication that it loves, they are as much concerned with creating for the small adult a youthful line and feeling. Strangely enough, this is achieved to a great measure by the omission of all the humor and grotesquerie which enliven the details of women's clothes this season. Youth is for once, conservative, age sensational!

These facts were emphasized at the Junior Fashion Show of the Fashion Originators' Guild of America, held recently at the Waldorf-Astoria—the first exclusive exhibition of the Junior Miss division in the guild's history.

It was a round-the-clock collection of dresses, suits and coats, characterized by colorful fabrics, crisp silhouettes, dainty lingerie and ingenious but never banal trimmings. Pleats were used for collars, vestees, shoulder capes and even for entire skirts, particularly for those worn under the new flaring tunic. There were more gored skirts than one sees in models designed for larger women. Talon closings gave plackets and other closings a flat, tight line which greatly improved the silhouette. Talons also transformed high necks into low ones and slim skirts into wider ones for active uses, thus giving to costumes dual roles and extending their practicality so as to suit the occupations pursued by several age groups. A long sleeve so cut that it could button back into a well-shaped short sleeve was another illustration of this trend.



Upper Row, Left—Lanz of Salzburg Designed This Coat for School Girls and Grown-ups. Flannel in a Sandy Tan With Bindings of Bright Red. The Colors in Her Tyrolean Hat Are the Same, as Is the Case With Her Ascot, Which, However, Adds a Few Other Hues. Left Center—This Frock Wears a Separate Bolero Trimmed With White Buttons. The Tailored Vestee Is Also White, but Its Bow, Like the Dress, Is Navy. The Material Is One of the New Slub-Yarn Broadcloths Which Launder Well and Easily. Right Center—Frock of Powder Blue Silk Crepe Which Emphasizes Youthfulness by Using No Contrast Color; by a Neckline Simple and Unadorned; by Sleeves Very Short and Puffed; by Its Shirred Front Panel of the Skirt Set on a Belt That Suggests Apron Strings. Right—Swagger Coat of Wool in a Bright Coral Trimmed With Large Pink Pearl Buttons. The Matching Beret Wears an Angular Pink Feather. The Standing Collar, the Buttons Extending to the Chin, the Cut-in-One Shoulder, Easy Sleeve and Slanting Pockets Are Good Style Points.

This Coat With Back of Stitched-Down Pleats Shows Modification of the Extended Shoulder of Adult Silhouettes. Yellow and Brown Check Wool With Brown Velvet Chesterfield Collar. The Simply Made Hat Is Yellow Wool.

Ray Lee Jackson. Courtesy, National Broadcasting Company Studios

Upper Left and Right, Modeled by Durelle Alexander; Center Right and Lower by Charita Bauer; Center Left by Jean Walsh.

Observations in Stores

A tour of the junior misses departments in retail stores has served to illustrate again the essential youthfulness of simplicity. Materials and basic lines in these young styles are identical with those for matrons; but because no redundancy of detail, no exaggerations of line, no conflicts of color are employed, the results are girlish. It was stated by the buyers that subdebutantes are now more eager for becoming softness and frills than for that grown-up smartness which once they coveted. The bows and ruffles, the bright colors set off by dainty lingerie, which are the mode, make lovely frames for fresh faces and slim figures and are popular alike with the young cosmopolitan and the petite but-not-so-young sophisticate.

Fashion by offering the bolero, often accompanied by a cummerbund—that is, a wide, soft girdle; the redingote with its advance banner of color; the childlike yoke; the raised waistline; the trimmings of white embroidery on fine linens, like babies' frocks, has placed in the power of junior dress designers every opportunity to create within the smartest mode extremely youthful effects.

Two- and three-piece suits representative of all the current silhouettes and in the popular materials and combinations of materials are offered by the junior departments. Skirts are 13 or 14 inches from the ground; shoulders are square, but the use of pleats and padding is subdued; seaming detail is structural rather than purely decorative.

Topcoats belonging to suits and also separate coats show a decided preference for the swagger style cut to three quarter length and complemented by large sleeves that are set in at the shoulder in raglan effect and which balloon at the elbow; and straight band collars that button up under the chin. Occasionally V-shaped lapels encourage a fur collar, usually of dyed fox. Swaggers are offered in coral, raspberry, chamoix, dahlia, bright blue, fuchsia, and, in short, in the gayest colors of the season, but they are worn over dark or neutral suits or frocks. The combination of two or three aggressive hues, often seen in women's models, is not used in junior modes.

The Chesterfield, wearing a velvet collar, is a trim and charming style and is produced only in conservative colors and discreet checks. This is generally true, too, of the reefer, which has great swank with its broad, tapering chest panel bordered by buttons and its turnover collar hugging the neck.

Favorite materials are tweeds, men's wear suitings, juilliard wool, Shetland wool, flannel, Angora camel's hair and lustretone, in the case of severe tailleurs; and, for dressmaker suits, light-weight wools, crepes, and novelty weaves in silks, combined with prints. In size 11 there is considerable interest in a new design called the Fauntleroy. Despite its patronym, this is a sturdy model, the coat cut like a small boy's jacket and fashioned of men's wear. No velvet, lace or bow ties involved!

For Dynamic Youth

The culotte skirt is a favorite garment this spring. It may be cut so as to flare, thus announcing its division, or it may have a fly front with an inverted pleat or a knife-pleated panel front, either of which designs conceals the cleavage. The trouser type is excellent for the dynamic junior and the active sports woman. There is also a wrap-around skirt which hides a culotte under the wrap.

A good skirt for action is the new "umbrella," cut preferably with 16 gores and worn not longer than 13 inches from the ground. These are particularly handsome when fashioned of sharkskin, which on account of its firm texture tailors particularly well.

Separate skirts need sweaters. These garments were discussed in an article on blouses published on this page February 5.

One-piece culotte dresses are excellent features of some junior shops. In a particularly practicable model the crotch may be opened and closed with a zipper.

Shirtwaist frocks, frocks with more softly draped bodices but very simple in line, frocks with boleros, and, in the older sizes, frocks with full tunics, are to be found in many materials and colors; and some have straight skirts, others gored or pleated ones, a matter determined by the grace of the complete silhouette.

One youthful design seen was made of a novelty-weave reddish jersey and fashioned somewhat like a long and ample bib apron. Under it was worn a batiste blouse with a shirred neck, upstanding ruffled collar and short puffed sleeves. The dress buttoned part way down the left side, below the deep under-arm décolletage that revealed a large portion of the blouse, and was trimmed with red leather braid and nacre buttons. A jacket accompanied this frock and was similarly trimmed. An attached belt set onto an elastic foundation gave it a trig waistline. This is a typical example of a girlish frock that can be worn becomingly by a petite woman.

Junior miss evening dresses seem to this writer particularly glamorous. Fashioned of soft materials, often designed with skirt fullness set on at the waistline, wearing picturesque sashes, ingénue ruffles, and piquante bows, they are the embodiment of the particular charms that make youth adorable.

Accessories

For their young daughters, mothers will, of course, want the most nonchalant hats and accessories. Small women, however, who find it interesting (or necessary) to wear junior suits, coats and dresses, will find it desirable to choose their hats, shoes, gloves and other accessories among the smartest models shown.

That Reminds Me

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSECLEANING is, as an aunt of mine used to say, the 'remindin'est job of all the year." If one is an orthodox housekeeper, one begins with closets and bureau drawers, unless, of course, one has an attic. If one lives in a real house—real enough to boast a spacious attic, one always begins there and ends there. First cleaning, airing, packing and marking, and then, when all the rooms have been renovated, again packing and marking articles taken from them. There is, of course, no end to the reminding one gets in an attic.

Not long ago a woman of my acquaintance found in her attic a package of glass pendants which had once adorned an elaborate kerosene lamp. She had kept them because of the lovely colors seen when the sun shone through them, and because it seemed as though there ought to be some interesting way of using them.

As she sat on a chest and held one of them up to the light it just touched the plain green ring of the curtain-pull at the window. At once she knew why she had saved them. They were used at the end of cords on curtains in several rooms and in her summer cottage three are fastened to the cords in such a manner that the summer breezes sing a tinkling song on them.

* * *

Closets and bureau drawers may also be good reminders. Take, for instance, the children's shelf in the living-room closet. There may be toys on that shelf which no longer entertain the children who have used them for some time. Perhaps their interests have changed to books, or more grown-up games. One may very easily be reminded of some children who will appreciate those toys. If the matter is presented in the right way to the present owners, a happy sense of sharing will be developed and the toys will be transferred, perhaps anonymously, to a home where they will be more frequently taken from their boxes, and will therefore be happier.

The linen closet contains reminders of a different sort. In fact, next to the library which is so tremendous a reminder that we will not mention it, the linen shelves are more replete with reminders than almost any other part of the house.

* * *

It is a temptation to linger, as I did the other day, over a little finger-tip towel in one corner of which are the daintiest of cross-stitched flowers, and in the folds of which one still finds a card bearing the words, "I bought this for you in Jerusalem."

Then there are the large towels which men like so well. Perhaps they have been folded on one corner of the shelf and we have taken the ones that are handiest when replenishing the daily supply. But cleaning the linen closet will remind us to hang a few of the favorite towels within reach, and then listen for the sigh of satisfaction and the words, "Now I call that a towel."

Between the very small and the very large towels there may be some with frayed hems which will remind us that what seems to be a bargain may not always be real economy.

Faded curtains, or yellowed paint, may remind us of the rejuvenating effect of a pot of paint, a brush, some fresh muslin and a potted plant.

House cleaning may be much more than its name signifies. It may be an introduction to our real home; a sort of home renewal season. And it may serve to remind us of other days and other ways which were not nearly so comfortable and simple at house-cleaning time as are our days and our ways.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

'Knowing One's Onions'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HATS off to the onion! What was once the most "down-trodden" member of the vegetable world is now coming into its own. Not only do onions put zest into many food combinations—they are a real treat in their own right. They are delicious baked in their husks, just as you would potatoes. The crisp outside skin is removed before serving, and they are seasoned with salt, pepper and butter at the table.

The following recipes make good meat substitute dishes:

Savory Stuffed Onions

Pe and scoop out the center of
6 large onions. Bermudas are best for this. Chop the removed pulp and add
3 tablespoons bread crumbs
2 tablespoons melted butter
1 tablespoon chopped parsley or green pepper. Season with salt and pepper. Fill onions, cover with buttered crumbs. Set in baking dish, add
2 tablespoons water and bake until tender and brown. Any cold meat may be used with the other things for the stuffing, if desired.

Onions Stuffed with Nuts

Put
6 Bermuda onions, without peeling, into a sauce pan of boiling water; add
½ teaspoon salt and boil for ½ an hour. Drain and dry. Remove outside skin and take out center. Mix together
1 cup boiled rice
1 cup chopped walnut meats
1 egg
½ teaspoon salt.
Pepper to taste. Put this mixture into onions; place in baking dish, brush with melted fat and bake in moderate oven for ½ hour. Chop very fine the portion of onion taken from the center, press it through a sieve, add this to
1 cup of mayonnaise. Serve the sauce separately.

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An Honest-to-Goodness Playhouse

With All Its Joys Does Not Need to Mean Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Pensacola, Fla.

ONE of the universal desires of childhood is to build a playhouse, somehow and somewhere, in an old box, in a corner of the garage or the woodshed, under the front steps — anywhere that looks available and sometimes in the most unlikely places. And if there isn't a sheltered nook to be found, then all the old blankets and comforters are commandeered to pitch a tent across the clothesline. Play furniture, manufactured or makeshift, is moved around a thousand times to find a satisfactory resting place. But how wonderful it is to have a place especially made for the child's very own!

A real house, just like mother's! It has always been the ambition of every little girl's life. The one who happens to be the proud possessor of a playhouse is considered by her contemporaries in the neighborhood to be so rich and fortunate as to be almost a fairy princess. And where there is one, in town or country, it is an indication that the children in that home are truly rich in having parents who understand that play, to them, is a very serious thing and that it is through their activities at play that they can best be guided to the serious activities of adult life.

Not Difficult

A playhouse is not something difficult to obtain. Take the jolly little one in the picture, for instance. It is entirely homemade and it grew by easy stages. It started out to be just a shelter for the older boys in the family. But as the little girls came along it gradually took on more definite outline. The chimney was the last thing to be added; for, as the children grew older, the demand arose for a place to play in winter as well as in summer. Now it is furnished with a little round stove which not only keeps them warm but also provides a place where they can cook if they wish. They boil potatoes sometimes, or roast apples and have grand sprees with a pot of wieners and a plate of buttered buns.

The mother of the flock considers that the playhouse has been one of the greatest assets in home management. It has been such a help when the tension got to the straining point. When those times came when some member of the household needed quiet and solitude there was always a nice place for the children to go so that they did not have to be continually cautioned to keep still. If there were grown-up guests and too much childish prattle made it difficult to "visit" in comfort, the young folks were gently asked to retire to their own sanctuary. What a beautiful way to teach them the much-needed lesson that there are times when everyone has the right to seek the peace of his own company!

This Rather Dear Little Playhouse Was Not Expensive, and the Little Girl's Mother Reports It Has More Than Paid for Itself in the Growth It Has Helped the Child to Make

Works Both Ways

The rule works both ways. The child also has rights to be respected and, after all, that is the grand thing about a playhouse. It gives her some place that she can really call her own, one precious spot where she can switch things around to suit herself and as often as she pleases, and where she can shut the door and leave them as they are if the episode she is passing through is not finished. The life of a child is one long procession of episodes and stages and each one should be made as complete as possible so that it may serve its purpose and prepare the mental ground for the next and more advanced one. Some of them have to be worked out alone; at least it is best to allow the child to think she is working them out alone. But she needs at all times to be in a safe place of easy access so that the mother may be able to observe her actions and thus study what is going on in her thought. It is these mental processes that need to be steered into the right channels.

But since the playhouse is the child's private property it need not foster carelessness. Quite the reverse. Children are such little parrots. Whatever mother does in the big house Polly must do in hers. When the big house gets an overhauling the little one usually gets one that is just as thorough. And of course when it is done it must be inspected. Mother must come and see how nice it looks. Then it is so easy to offer suggestions and to drive home little housekeeping truths that stick all through life. And what a chance to teach her to make a garden! When spring starts up a zest for digging and planting, Polly gets it as hard as anyone and how wonderful it is if she has a real excuse for it, a special place of her own to beautify and adorn. The garden can help teach her the lesson of perseverance, of following through the thing she has started to a successful and fruitful finish, even though it takes months of persistent work.

Happy is the child who has a playhouse. It need not be an elaborate proposition, the simplest kind of structure will do to satisfy the needs and longings of childhood. If I were a fairy godmother I would wave my magic wand and leave one in the back yard of every home that shelters children.

O. B. H.

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GARDENING

Tom Thumb

Here is a rose named for "Tom Thumb," who in the gay nineties was exhibited as the smallest man in the world and was entertained royally by princes and potentates in every country he visited. This rose is a veritable dwarf among roses. It grows to about six inches in height. Its buds, smaller than an ordinary grain of corn, open to 15 petaled, deep red flowers, with a center of white and less than an inch across when fully opened.

Children are enchanted with this baby rose, for the miniature buds and blooms can be used for a doll's bouquet or used in vases no larger than a thimble. It also adds interest to the garden when planted in the perennial border, or around garden pools. Some hostesses have used as table decorations dainty favors of these tiny opening buds set in vials, or a few plants in bloom as a centerpiece.

Courtesy of Conard-Pyle Co.

Tom Thumb, a New Miniature Rose

Kitchen Kinks

Sliced Tomatoes

To remove the skins from tomatoes for slicing, I plunge them into boiling water several hours before needed, and then thoroughly chill them in the refrigerator. The skins will then slip off, leaving the tomatoes firm and smooth.

Mrs. O. C. R., Pennsylvania

* * *

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Boston 1935 Tax Collections Show Rise; Oath Law Repeal Report Is in Deadlock

Boston Today

Tax Payments In Boston Increase

As their contribution to general indications that prosperity is being realized again, Boston's tax collection department today disclosed it has already collected $47,735,829 of last year's taxes. This is 77 per cent of the total of $61,631,865, due for the year, and represents a 3 per cent increase over collections made by the same date a year ago.

This is pleasing, tax collectors pointed out, because promptness in paying taxes is a rather sure indication of the state of Mr. Average Citizen's pocket-book. In 1928, some 88 per cent of the taxes had been collected by this date, indicating, in the opinion of the tax department, that we are still about 10 per cent below the prosperity high.

The low came in 1933, when only 73 per cent of taxes were collected at this date.

Oath Repeal Report in Deadlock

With voting members of the legislative Committee on Education in a five-to-five deadlock on the bill to repeal the Teachers Oath Law, Chairman Charles G. Miles of Brockton announced this afternoon that he would not cast the deciding vote until Monday because he needed more time "to go over all my notes on both sides of the case."

"I will try to the best of my ability to reach a fair decision on the question," declared Senator Miles, who declined, however, to enter into a discussion of the oath arguments.

In addition to the committeemen who have expressed their opinion on the question, four other members have reserved their rights to vote. This action generally means that those reserving their rights will not vote at all, but Senator Miles believes that several of the nonvoters will change their minds ultimately.

The chairman, who is believed to be opposed to repealing the oath law, declared today that he had been "impressed" by the arguments of certain proponents, although he declared that Prof. E. M. Winslow, formerly of Tufts, and Prof. James A. McLaughlin of the Harvard Law School had "antagonized the committee."

It was Professor Winslow who declared that the committee members belonged to organizations containing Communists — the Commonwealth and the United States—while Professor McLaughlin gave the committee such a verbal shaking that even the archest patriots were momentarily stunned.

While these men, according to Senator Miles, hurt rather than helped the cause of repeal, Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard, Bishop David Lawrence and Prof. Samuel E. Morison of Harvard had impressed him.

Senator Miles added that if the deadlock cannot be broken, it is possible that a new executive session of the committee will be called to consider the advisability of filing a "next annual session" report, which would mean an entire rehearsal of the repeal effort next year.

* * *

This morning, the vote stood 5-4 for repeal. The tie was brought about by the arrival of Senator Frank Hurley, who declared that he intended to vote against repeal. Last year, Senator Hurley opposed the oath law itself. He explained the change in his stand by stating:

"The public hearings in the Gardner Auditorium convinced me of the necessity of the law."

A tabulation of the committeemen showed the following results:

For Repeal: Senator Henry Parkman of Boston; Representatives Henry A. Eastabrook of Fitchburg, House chairman of the committee; Emma E. Brigham of Springfield, Ralph Currier of Wilmington and Charles W. Hedges of Quincy.

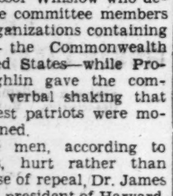
Against Repeal: Representatives Frederick T. McDermott of Medford, John F. Manning of Marlborough, James E. McElroy of Lynn, George P. Pierce of Everett and Senator Hurley.

Reserving their votes: Senator Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill, Representatives Fred Hutchinson of Lynn, Albert Bergeron of Lowell and Rodolphe G. Bessette of New Bedford.

Although the committee on education last year killed the original Teachers Oath bill, it was later passed by an overwhelming majority in the General Court.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain tonight, with temperature in the lower 40's; Saturday probably becoming fair; colder late Saturday; fresh southeast winds, shifting to westerly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire: Rain tonight; Saturday generally fair, colder in the interior.

Maine: Rain tonight, probably clearing Saturday morning; slightly warmer tonight, colder Saturday in the interior.

Vermont: Rain and colder tonight; Saturday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast and south winds becoming strong and at times possibly reaching gale force over the south portion this afternoon and over the north portion tonight, shifting to westerly and diminishing tonight or Saturday morning; overcast weather with rain tonight, Saturday generally fair except rain near Eastport.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	57	Minneapolis	26	36
Bermuda	64	74	New Orleans	74	82
Chicago	38	64	New York	46	58
Denver	34	40	Norfolk	56	60
Helena	34	38	Philadelphia	50	54
Jacksonville	68	88	St. Louis	36	68
Kansas City	38	66	San Francisco	48	58
Los Angeles	46	64	Washington	48	56
Miami	72	78			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., March 27.
B—Maximum, March 26.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:36 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Saturday, 2:55 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:34 p. m.

© Fairchild Aerial Survey

Proposed Enlarged East Boston Airport

Aerial View Showing the Present Airport and, by Dotted Lines, the Proposed Filling to Connect It With Governors Island

Brandon Quits Securities Post

For more than a year "boiler rooms"—where the din of telephonic stock sales promotion out-shouted merits of can't-lose investment tips —have been silent in Boston's financial district. Their managers, and managers of a number of stock flotation and investment schemes outside the law, which swindled Bostonians out of millions, have scampered to cover.

This parade started upon the arrival of Edmund J. Brandon as a one-man staff at 62 Devonshire Street, carrying the imposing title of New England administrator of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Within the year Mr. Brandon made a name for himself by his onslaught on stock swindles. Today he is on his way out. He resigned his post yesterday, and awaits only the naming of his successor.

The new administrator is expected to be James J. Caffrey of Roxbury, who has been an assistant to Judge John F. Burns, chief counsel for the Securities Exchange Commission at Washington. Mr. Brandon's resignation, announced late yesterday afternoon, brings to a close a career in Boston comparable in perseverance and popularity to that of his former chief, Joseph P. Kennedy, head of the SEC at Washington. Mr. Brandon has been appointed receiver of the Atlantic National Bank.

As he cleared off his desk today Mr. Brandon declared: "I believe that an abiding good has been effected for both the investing public and the New England financial world."

Noyes Estate Sued For Atlantic Bank

The first step of Edmund L. Brandon upon stepping into his new position as receiver for the closed Atlantic National Bank today was to file suit against executors of the estate of Harry K. Noyes, late Boston automobile dealer, for $333,260. He claims this amount as representing Noyes's responsibility as a holder of 33,260 shares of common stock in the bank. The shares had a par value of $10. Summonses were handed Harry E. Noyes, Dale M. Spark and Albert B. Connelly as executors. The summonses are returnable the fourth Tuesday in June.

Million Tags Issued for 'Tag Day'

On their way to some 10,000 volunteer workers today were 1,000,000 small tags to be offered tomorrow in Governor Curley's tag day. Proceeds from sale of the tags will be given flood needy. The tags bear the words: "Help Massachusetts Flood Sufferers, Governor's Tag Day."

'Valley Forge' Revival Planned

"Valley Forge," the Maxwell Anderson historical play which has brought about changes in personnel and policy of the WPA drama department in this State, as yet not made public, will be revived and given a showing at Brockton on April 1, it was announced today. The production, under the auspices of Post 35, American Legion, is for the benefit of flood sufferers in New England.

The "Valley Forge" production is apparently still considered by WPA theater officials to be the first in a series of plays with which they hope to revive the road. Although a substitute repertoire has been mentioned by Leonard L. Gallhager, new state drama director, the Maxwell Anderson play will be presented when it is called for by an organization. Objections to the play when it was first produced were based on alleged obscenities and expense.

Sponsors of the Brockton production include: Mayor Lawrence E. Crowley, Mrs. Edgar W. Farwell, president of the Brockton Women's Club; John F. Scully, Superintendent of Schools; Roger C. Fisher, Commander Brockton Post 35, American Legion. and other legion officials.

Bigger Airport Project Acclaimed

Tremendous interest in the newly planned extension for the Boston Airport was manifested throughout this area today following the agreements signed yesterday whereby the War Department leased Governors Island to the City of Boston for fifty years at no cost.

Filling in the distance between Governors Island and the present airport (Governors Island being high will furnish most of the material for the fill) will give Boston the finest airport in the world.

It will mean a runway 10,000 feet long by 1500 feet wide and 18 feet above sea level, a runway of an exceptionally dry nature. This length and type of runway will mean easy takeoff and landing by the heaviest transport planes under practically any weather conditions.

Seen as recapturing for the Port of Boston some of the glory it had in sea shipping many years ago when it was the greatest American port on the Atlantic, the proposed new airport extension is best estimated by Major-General Frank M. Andrews, chief of the GHQ Air Force, who said it would be "the finest in the world."

With Boston nearer to Europe than New York and with this new airport offering such facilities for water landings and exchanging passengers to heavy transcontinental transport planes, it is expected by authorities here to make Boston the chief transatlantic flying port in the United States.

Today Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority, said he expected the new airport would bring a great deal of business even to the water-shipping services of Boston, and that the WPA would have to contribute most of the labor to make it possible.

Campbell Against Schools Proposals

In a surprise move yesterday, Patrick T. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, placed himself squarely against a project which had appeared to have his backing. Attacking the bills of Capt. Frank Doyle and John I. Fitzgerald, which would give to the Mayor of Boston the power to appoint the members of the Boston School Committee, Superintendent Campbell warned against discarding a system which had been in successful operation for 300 years.

In pressing their bills before the Legislative Committee for Cities and Towns, Mr. Doyle and Mr. Fitzgerald had intimated that Superintendent Campbell had been continually hampered in his activities by the meddling of the school committeemen and that he would relish a change. Mr. Campbell, however, stated that he never had been hampered in the slighest way by any member of the school committee.

As an answer to Mr. Fitzgerald's suggestion that it might be wise to invest control of the school system in the hands of the superintendent, Mr. Campbell answered that he was virtually in control of the School Department and that only the most important appointments are made by the school committee.

"There is no system that is more honestly and impartially conducted than the Boston teachers' list examination," Mr. Campbell said. "It operates without fear or favor and no political appointments whatsoever have been made." Thus he answered the charges of Captain Doyle that relatives of school committeemen had been advanced over the heads of other candidates for teachers' jobs.

Old Trolley Cars Going to Brazil

A globe-trotting Bostonian who happens into the Brazilian city of Puerto Alegre any time after the first of May is very apt to see a sight which will make him feel at home. Bombilating around the busy little seaport will be 20 street cars that not long ago graced tracks of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company.

The cars, after some years of service just north of Boston, reached the age where they stood on the firm's books as "surplus product." They were offered for sale and snapped up by a New York exporting firm which had the buyer in Puerto Alegre.

One car was recently shipped by rail to New York and from thence to the Brazil port. Then the Boston Port Authority learned of the transaction and suggested shipments be made direct from the Port of Boston. This idea was acceptable to the agents and purchaser, so sometime next week the remaining 19 cars are expected to be swung aboard the steamer Beldagny and carried South.

The problem of getting the cars from Lynn to Mystic docks seemed rather knotty at first view. The cars weigh 18 tons each, and railroads had taken their heavy duty freight cars to hold down bridge abutments, threatened by high flood waters.

Finally the simple expedient of simply running them over the regular street car tracks from Lynn to Sullivan Square and from thence to the docks was hit upon.

Rettich Case Hearing Date Set

Appeal from conviction and the 25-year old sentences imposed on Carl Rettich and four accomplices, found guilty of the $129,000 Fall River mail truck robbery of January, 1935, will be heard by the United States Court of Appeals on April 14 , it was learned today. Rettich and his four companions—John McGlone, Charles Harrigan, Thomas Dugan and Joseph Fisher—are now serving their sentences at Alacatraz prison.

Action Begins To Revise R.I. Constitution

Ten Amendments Backed by Governor Presented to Assembly

G. O. P. Aid Claimed

Measures Are Expected to Remove Big Issue in Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27—Ten constitutional amendments, sponsored by Gov. Theodore Francis Green and reputedly supported by the Republican State Committee, were before the Rhode Island General Assembly today for consideration.

Introduced on the last day for presenting new measures, the amendments are expected to be rushed through the General Assembly, with minor amendments. The measures must pass the present and following sessions before being presented to the voters in a referendum.

Both Parties Back Bills

It is the intention of the leaders of both major parties to concur in the passage of the amendments to eliminate these issues from the campaign before the general election in November, this correspondent was told.

Outlining his proposed changes, Governor Green refused to discuss them in detail. They include:

(1) Life tenure for Supreme Court justices, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

Easier Procedure

2. An easier method of amending the Constitution which now requires a three-fifths majority vote by the people to approve an amendment previously passed by two successive legislatures.

3. Permanent registration of voters.

4. Prohibition of dual office holding by members of the General Assembly.

5. Provision for executive appointment of department heads by the Governor.

Convention Provision

6. Provision for holding a constitutional convention every 16 years.

7. Power for the Governor to veto individual items in appropriation bills.

8. Limitation of General Assembly appropriations to the annual budgets or within limits of an available surplus.

9. An amendment prohibiting legislative control, by special acts, of city and town governments, without local consent.

10. An amendment on budget appropriations in general.

Juvenile Problem In New Hampshire Found Distressing

CONCORD, N. H., March 27—A change in juvenile crime prevention is needed in New Hampshire, a special committee told Gov. H. Styles Bridges today.

Citing the break-up of the home as the greatest cause of increasing juvenile crime cases in the State, the special committee declared: "It will take more than the magic of a gymnasium to stem the tide of juvenile lawlessness in New Hampshire."

A program should be adopted, the committee advised the Governor, to co-ordinate the influences of the home, the school and the church "to embody family counseling."

In its investigations of juvenile lawlessness in the State the committee found that the yearly average of Superior Court orders for the support of children in divorce cases is now $36 a year; that throughout the children between the fifth and eighth grades in the State there are 741 problem children; and that the New Hampshire courts are routing three times as many delinquents to its industrial school as are the Massachusetts courts.

City Manager Plan Wins New Support in Boston

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Does Boston face a city manager form of government? There are those in City Hall, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and other civic institutions who think it does. Cities in financial straits similar to those in which Boston finds itself are susceptible to the type of pressure that has brought more than 200 cities in the United States under city managers.

This form of government usually results from a strong citizen movement. It is in this respect that proponents of city managership in Boston fall down. Lacking the powerful public representation necessary to effect radical reforms, Boston seems less interested than most American cities in a city managership.

The Home Owner's Voice

What class of taxpayers is it that usually compels lowering of tax rates? Not industry. The city government seems to have less sympathy for industry than it has for the home owner. The home owner is more vociferous. The home owner is the backbone of city government He is the foundation of governmental morale, the most powerful sponsor of civic reforms and—of special importance—in most large cities he constitutes the bulk of the population.

In Boston, however, the home owner makes up only one quarter of the population. This is the lowest ratio for any large city in the country. Hence, the demands for tax relief on real estate are not as strongly knit here as elsewhere.

The most powerful organizations seeking tax reduction in Boston are those comprising industrialists. And it is from them that the demand for a city manager now emanates. This demand has not yet reached full voice, it was pointed out today, but the idea is gaining support among certain leaders, including a powerful Chamber of Commerce faction.

Boston's Problem

Boston is uniquely situated so far as its taxpayers are concerned. Most of its leading business men live in the suburbs where they are more directly interested in suburban politics than they are in Boston affairs. This factor is linked with Boston's problem of growing taxation and increased borrowing to stave off the day of reckoning.

Practically every business man and many public officials believe the day of reckoning is not far distant. The Boston Municipal Research Bureau supported this theory with prediction last week of a $43 tax rate this year. E. J. Brehaut, manager of the civic bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, disagreed with the Bureau, declaring that Boston is not yet ready to meet the approaching day of reckoning halfway with a $43 tax rate. By implication, this is taken to mean that Boston should have a $43 tax rate for a while at least if it expects to pay off its debts and get back on a pay-as-you-go basis. Yet, no indication has been given, business leaders say, that Boston would use the added revenues from a $43 tax rate to pay off its debts, instead of increasing its spending.

Meanwhile, taxpayers await the report of the Budget Commission and its telltale demands of city departments upon the citizens who foot the bills.

W. C. H.

New Haven Road Reports $681,554 Revenue Increase

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27 (AP) —Officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad announced today an increase of $681,554, equivalent to 12.1 per cent, in operating revenues for February, 1936, over the same period in the preceding year.

Freight revenue increased $330,766 or 10.4 per cent and passenger income jumped $274,617 or 15.2 per cent.

Total operating expenses during the same period increased $646,706 over last year's report, owing to improvement in traffic, the occurrence of severe weather conditions, and increased maintenance.

Officials said the total maintenance expenses increased $362,091, chiefly because the company's locomotive repair shops at Readville worked during the entire month this year, while in 1935 they were closed.

The snow removal expense in February this year was set at $130,000 more than that of a year ago.

Net railway operating income for the month was $623,625, a decrease of $55,760 under February last year.

The gross total operating revenue for February was $6,317,990 compared with $5,636,436 for the same month in 1935.

The net operating income after charges showed a deficit of $475,091 as against a deficit of $388,549 in the same period last year.

New Destroyer Drayton Launched at Bath, Maine

BATH, Maine, March 27 (AP)—The U. S. S. Drayton, new type navy destroyer, slid down the ways of the Bath Iron Works shipyard this afternoon in a launching postponed since Monday because of flood waters.

Miss Barbara E. Drayton of Warley, Penllyn, Penna., great-grandniece of Commodore Percival Drayton, Civil War naval officer, in whose honor the vessel is named, christened the destroyer. The 1500-ton destroyer Lamson, sister ship of the Drayton, is under construction at the Bath yards.

World Scholars Asked to Harvard For Tercentenary

A distinguished gathering of learned men is planned for Aug. 31 to Sept. 12 at Harvard University, when the Conference of Arts and Sciences meets in Cambridge to celebrate Harvard's 300th anniversary.

Daily sessions will be held in the two weeks, at which the world's leaders in the physical sciences, humanities and social sciences will speak. They will address Tercentenary guests chiefly on fundamental social and scientific problems rather than on particular, specialized aspects of applied learning.

Mathematicians

Inasmuch as the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and the American Astronomical Society will hold meetings in Cambridge as guests of Harvard University, in the first week of September, the sections of the Tercentenary Conference which deal with mathematics, astronomy and cosmogony will be coordinated with their meetings.

Disclosures

A group of 47 men will represent Europe at the conference, while 21 will represent the United States and seven will represent Japan, China, Argentina, Canada and Australia.

On Sept. 7, Professors Einstein, Bohr and Heisenberg will conduct a section of the conference on theoretical physics, at which time their latest work will be disclosed.

Professors Millikan and Compton will likewise conduct a special session on cosmic radiation, telling of their latest discoveries regarding the nature and origin of these mysterious rays.

Nobel Winners

In all, 14 Nobel Prize winners will take part in the conference as follows:

Albert Einstein, physics, United States; Niels Bohr, physics, Denmark; Hans Fischer, chemistry, Germany; Arthur H. Compton, physics, United States; Sir Frederick G. Hopkins, physiology and medicine, England; Robert A. Millikan, physics, United States; Friedrich Bergius, chemistry, Germany; August Krogh, physiology and medicine, Denmark; Theodor Svedberg, chemistry, Sweden; Otto Warburg, physiology and medicine, Germany; Karl Landsteiner, physiology and medicine, United States; Hans Spemann, physiology and medicine, Germany; Edgar D. Adrian, physiology and medicine, England, and Werner Heisenberg, physics, Germany.

America and France

At the symposium on "Human Behavior," Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, will cite "An Example from the Evidence of History;" Prof. Pierre Janet, Collège de France, will tell of "La force et la faiblesse psychologique."

Cultural and institutional relations between Europe and the Near East will occupy the attention of part of the final symposium, featuring Prof. Michael I. Rostovtzeff of Yale; Prof. Tow Andrae, Upsala, and Prof. Leopold Weger, University of Vienna.

Flood Reopens Plant

NORTH EASTON, Mass., March 27 (AP)—Floods, which closed the Ames Baldwin Wyoming Company, shovel manufacturers, plant in West Virginia, brought about a boom at the same company's plant here, officials announced today. They said the North Easton plant, which had been operating with reduced forces had re-employed about 400 hands to turn out shovels being used in flood-stricken areas. The plant, officials said, had been operating day and night for about a week.

Ickes Gives Hope for PWA Flood Relief

Interior Secretary Calls on State PWA Head for List of Projects

Funds Are Possible

Indicates Previous Ratings May Be Dropped to Meet Emergency

Indication that the large resources of the PWA may be focused on rehabilitating New England flood areas was given in a telegram from Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and national PWA chief, to Harold L. Peterson, state PWA head, today. The telegram asked for an inventory of flood relief projects in which PWA funds might be used.

Under the Federal Government's set-up the PWA is designed to handle only projects costing more than $25,000. In this type of project the Federal Government pays 45 per cent of the costs while the individual communities or states pay the remaining 55 per cent.

Allotment Gone

The allotment for Massachusetts has been exhausted for some months. Requests for a new Suffolk County Court House and new City Hall for Boston were both turned down in recent months because funds had all been allotted. For this reason not much was expected from the PWA in the way of flood rebuilding. Secretary Ickes's telegram, however, opens new avenues of expectation.

Mr. Peterson said that engineering components of his office had been concentrated on making this survey and in listing damage to PWA projects already under way. He expects to have a detailed report in Mr. Ickes' hands within a very few days.

Attention on WPA

Until this move from Mr. Ickes, who originally was to rank above Harry L. Hopkins in relief activities, most attention was focused on what might be expected from the WPA. This agency was created to handle projects costing less than $25,000. In these WPA projects the Federal Government pays all expenses except those for materials and tools, and even makes frequent exceptions in these matters.

The number of WPA workers available for flood clean-up work was greatly increased today by a new eligibility ruling.

Additional WPA workers in the flood areas will not be required to show relief roll certificates as of Nov. 1, last year—a rigid requirement adhered to thus far—Paul Edwards, administrator, ruled today.

Eligible for Aid

This means that many flood victims, self sustaining before the deluge, will be eligible for WPA relief. The ruling which says that no person can be employed by WPA if not listed on relief rolls of November last, is temporarily discarded throughout the flooded areas.

The effect of this ruling, Mr. Edwards explained, will be two-fold: it will bring WPA assistance to most needy persons and it will provide necessary WPA employment throughout the flood area, without the need of transporting people from distant points to carry on the reconstruction work.

Vetoes Measure

Governor Curley today vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature appropriating $2,000,000 for flood reconstruction work, this sum to be taken out of the $4,000,000 item in the public works maintenance budget. The Governor's objection was that the $2,000,000 was to be spent contingent upon the receipt of federal funds.

The Governor said that funds should be made available immediately "without any strings attached." He declared the provision relative to federal aid "was for political purposes, unquestionably inserted to bring about delay."

Federal Flood Relief Grants to New England Are Criticized by Moses

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 27 (AP)—A description of New England as "Washington's step-child" came today from George H. Moses, former U. S. Senator from New Hampshire.

He expressed the opinion that the region did not get federal flood relief grants comparable to its needs. Allocations under the "alphabetical dislocations" apparently overlooked New England, he declared.

"New England contributes in federal taxes," he added, "a per capita sum which is excelled by few states, yet in the distribution . . . New England seems to be Washington's step-child."

Mr. Moses pointed out in an interview here that the New England congressional delegation represented nearly 50 congressional votes.

"I have always inveighed against the bloc system in Congress, but the time seems to have come when fire must be fought with fire," he declared.

Connecticut Governor Reports $13,000,000 Plan For Future Flood Control

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27 (AP) —Connecticut turned today to flood prevention with Gov. Wilbur L. Cross reporting probable favorable action in Washington on a $13,000,000 plan to stem future high water in the Connecticut River Valley through a series of dams in Vermont and New Hampshire.

The plan calls for construction of 10 reservoirs and has the approval of army engineers.

The Governor read a telegram from U. S. Senator Francis Maloney

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walton N. Greaza. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Toonerville Trolley," "Regular Kids," "Voice of Experience," "Shanghai Mickey," "Musical Memories," "Manhattan Monkey Business," with Charlie Chase, and latest newsreels.

MODERN—Mae West in "Klondike Annie." 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also "It Had to Happen." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25. Also Shostakovitch Symphony No. 1, recorded by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, directed by Leopold Etokowski. 12:45 daily.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon and Joel McCrea in "These Three." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:10.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"First a Girl," featuring Jessie Matthews. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Next Time We Love," with Margaret Sullavan. 3:35, 6:35 9:40.

EXETER — Aline MacMahon in "Kind Lady." 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. Also Pranchot Tone and Madge Evans in "Exclusive Story." 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

BOSTON—"Don't Get Personal," featuring James Dunn and Sally Eilers. 10:53 a. m., 2:01, 5:09, 7:59, 10:30. Stage: "Folies Comiques de Paris."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Country Doctor." Fenway: 1, 3:58, 6:56, 9:56. Paramount: 10:09 a. m., 12:08, 3:47, 6:36, 9:28. Also "The Widow from Monte Carlo." Fenway: 2:44, 5:42, 8:40. Paramount: 9:05, 11:54 a. m., 2:43, 5:32, 8:20.

METROPOLITAN — Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and Jack Oakie in "College Rhythm." 1, 3:58, 6:56, 9:56. 4:45, 7:30, 10:20. Also on the stage, "Springtime Frolics," starring Eddie Garr.

UNIVERSITY — Margaret Sullavan in "Next Time We Love." 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Also "First a Girl," with Jessie Matthews. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

TREMONT—Robert Taylor and Virginia Bruce in "Society Doctor." 9:13, 11:54 a. m., 2:51, 5:48, 8:45. Also "British Agent," with Leslie Howard and Kay Francis. 10:21 a. m., 1:18, 4:15, 7:12, 10:19.

MEMORIAL—Edward Arnold, Binnie Barnes, Lee Tracy and Katharine Alexander in "Sutter's Gold." 10:33 a. m., 12:47, 3:01, 5:15, 7:29, 9:42.

UPTOWN — "Lady Consents." 1:15, 4:15, 7:10. Also "7 Keys to Baldpate." 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Fidelio." Beethoven's only opera, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association, featuring Kirsten Flagstad, Queena Mario, René Maison, Friedrich Schorr and Emanuel List. Artur Bodansky, conductor. 8.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

ROSLINDALE WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. Washington Irving School, Poplar and Florence Streets. 7:30.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. High School of Practical Arts, Greenville and Winthrop Streets. 7:30.

NORTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. Boston Seaman's Friend Society, 287 Hanover Street. 8.

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor, and the Commonwealth Choral Symphony. A. Buckingham Simson, conductor, presenting works by von Weber and Wagner. 8:15.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CUB—Spring Evening Party. Hotel Kenmore. 8:15.

AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FORUM—Monthly meeting. Address on "Selma Lagerlöf, Her Life" by Hanna Astrup Larsen, editor of the American Scandinavian Review. Guest artist: Rose Hamlin, soprano. Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, Junction of Broadway and Kirkland Street at Harvard Square. 6:15.

MECHANICS BUILDING—Annual Spring Flower Show. Open daily 10 to 10.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

B. U. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION—Address on "The School Budget," by John Desmond, superintendent of schools in Chicopee. 7:15.

BACK BAY WPA DRAMATICS—West End Community Theater in "The Mad Breakfast"; East Boston Community Theater in "The Pardoner's Tale"; Roxbury Community Theater in "Creatures of Impulse"; with entr'acte music conducted by Theodore Bailey. Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. 7:30.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE—"Japan," by Mrs. John Deering, with instrumental trio. High School for Girls, Codman Square. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Carmen," by Bizet, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association, starring Rosa Ponselle, Hilda Burke, René Maison, Ezio Pinza, Louis Hasselmans, conductor. 2:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Jewelry," guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Lecture on "The Soviet Union's World Peace Policy," by Miss Hebe Spaull of London. 3 Joy Street. 1.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Take Waverley car from Harvard Square. Meet at end of line at 2:15. Walk about 6 miles along ridge to Cambridge Reservoir.

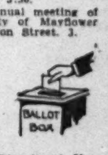
FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at West Everett Elevated Terminal at 2, for Lebanon car to end of route. Walk to Newburyport Turnpike.

BOSTON FRIENDSHIP TOUR—"East Indian Life and Philosophy." Registration in Chapel of Mount Vernon Church, 8 Massachusetts Avenue. 1:45. Moving pictures, lectures and songs on Indian life. East Indian dinner at Hotel Canterbury, 14 Charlie West. 5:30.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE—Meeting and lecture. Hotel Copley-Plaza. 3:30.

LEE AUDITORIUM — Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower descendants. 140 Clarendon Street. 3.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Lecture on "The Present Political Situation," by Prof. William Starr Myers of Princeton University. 46 Beacon Street. 11. Also illustrated lecture on "The Land of the Aztecs," by Dr. Charles H. Tozier. 2:30.



CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Educational film, "Skiing in Switzerland." Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. 3.

Boston Flower Show Draws Crowds From All Parts of New England

Students from out-of-town high schools among visitors — New attendance record expected—Orchid display by L. Sherman Adams wins gold medal.

Parties from all over New England motored through the rain today to attend the next to the last day of the annual Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Mechanics Building.

Groups arrived from New Haven, Conn., Brunswick, Maine; Brewster, Vt., and Dublin, N. H. They were forced to detour over many roads recently destructed by floods.

Students from the high schools of Lawrence, Lowell, and Haverhill, arrived this morning by bus to attend the show. Schools of greater Boston have sent their botany classes to the show several days during the week.

Attendance Nears Record

Motorists, aside from the detours, have been forced to obtain police passes to pass through the flood area. Horticultural Society officials expressed themselves well pleased with the remarkable attendance this year. The record attendance of 93,000 last year is expected to be passed by Saturday night.

Mrs. F. F. Cleveland, on visit to Boston from Shanghai, China, visited the show this morning. The woodland scene, exhibited by Will C. Curtis, which has been one of the most popular exhibits at this year's show, impressed Mrs. Cleveland by its natural beauty. She has asked horticultural officials for plans and pictures of that garden to send to the president of the Shanghai Horticultural Society.

Orchid Awards Made

L. Sherman Adams, Boston broker whose hobby is horticulture, was awarded a gold medal this morning for his orchid display which is on the stage of the auditorium. With the assistance of Mrs. David Linder, Mr. Adams raises orchids from seed—a feat considered most remarkable—in his greenhouses at Wellesley. A gardener in attendance at the exhibit explained that it takes seven years from the time an orchid seed is planted until the first blossom appears.

The exhibit of Alexander Irving Heinlich, of Winchester, drew praise today from a group of Philadelphia landscape architects. This exhibit is a 10-ton ledge lifted from Cape Cod and reconstructed in the main auditorium of the show. The Philadelphia architects declared that this is the best exhibit of art work they have ever seen in a show. The exhibit required a full year's preparation. Mr. Heinlich searched all over the State before he found the satisfactory outcropping. This he purchased and had it broken along the seams for transportation to the exhibit in Mechanics Building.

Every cut flower was replaced last night. Horticultural judges reviewing this department declared that the Pearson display of roses, which won 96 per cent in points—the highest award—is the finest display ever seen in any show.

By a Staff Photographer

Just a Few Glimpses of Beauty at the Flower Show

The Upper Row of Pictures Presents: An Open-Air Fireplace, a Grouping of Madonna Lilies; Tulips in Front of a Brick Gateway. Below—Tulips and Hyacinths Blooming in Front of a Stone Wall; an Attractive Grilled Gate; a Bee Garden

Marlboro's 'Ad' Called 'Well-Timed'

MARLBORO, Mass., March 27 (AP)—The Marlboro Chamber of Commerce, criticized for advertising its "industrial advantages" in manufacturing centers affected by floods, today termed its action "well-timed."

In reply to the Chamber of Commerce of Haverhill, which had suggested the advertising was contrary to ethics, Secretary George C. Clarke said the criticism was "hasty and unnecessary" and that other chambers of commerce would be doing the same sort of advertising.

John E. Rice, president of the local chamber, said:

"We consider our action well-timed, so that industries damaged by the flood will not move out of the State."

What's Going On in the Arts

"Mignon"

AN OPERATIC repertory offers strange contrasts. "Something for everyone" is the safe formula—and for many an addict, of healthy if voracious appetite, everything is equally acceptable, from the sustained and concentrated poignancies of "Tristan und Isolde" to the lightly sparkling graces and unoppressive melancholies of "Mignon." There is room for both in the affections.

Ambroise Thomas and his librettists did lay somewhat unphilosophic hands upon Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," which may be said to have "diablement changé en route" to the operatic stage. Yet they at least turned out an evening's entertainment which, for all its inherited implausibilities, is remarkably free from tedium and enriched by a score that stands high in the traditional Gallic virtues of grace, animation, mellifluousness, consummately neat workmanship and translucent texture.

Last night's performance matched the music's own qualities. Under the unobtrusively skillful command of Louis Hasselmans, orchestra, chorus and principals caught, so far as seemed possible, the delicately poised mood of sentimental comedy. The excellent cast was headed by Lucrezia Bori, who was received with an enthusiasm which was a tribute both to her admirable artistry and to her long years (now drawing to a voluntary close) as a Metropolitan institution. Her singing, at the outset a little lacking in ease and evenness, improved notably in warmth and fluency as the evening proceeded. As actress, she did not allow the slightly excessive pathos of the enamored waif Mignon to blind her to the role's elements of comedy.

Helen Gibson

Contralto, Who Will Sing in Two Performances of Honegger's "King David," at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Sunday Afternoon and Monday Evening, Under the Auspices of the Longy School of Music

Josephine Antoine made a most engaging and alluring Philine. The purity, agility and sureness of her singing of one of the most difficult of operatic parts, combined with the lightly expressive qualities of her voice, make her one of the most valuable of the Metropolitan's recent acquisitions. Helen Oelheim was charmingly spirited and used a fine voice skillfully in the Cherubino-like role of Frederick.

Richard Crooks's smooth, elegantly ardent singing as the Gallicized Wilhelm Meister was a major pleasure of the evening. As Lothario, Mr. Ezio Pinza achieved, as in every role he tackles, a superbly finished and expressive performance. In their minor parts, James Wolfe and Angelo Bada were excellent.

Floral tributes and numerous curtain calls for Mme. Bori, and only slightly lesser applause for the rest of the cast and for the conductor, marked the appreciation of the large audience.

S. S.

Children's Museum

AS OFTEN as we are brought in contact with the artistic enterprise of young people we are astonished afresh. Qualities which adults strain to develop seem to emanate naturally from the pencil or brush of a child. He is unprejudiced by training, tradition or market demands. His lyricism, his excesses in color and form, his humor result not from conscious planning, but from an ingenuous honesty of expression.

There is now being held at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, a display of juvenile paintings executed by students of the Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School, New York. The pictures have attracted attention and enthusiastic comment of educators and artists in New York. It is indubitably one of the most provocative exhibitions of the kind ever held in this city. We have locally some excellent classes and we are not lacking in notable accomplishment. We have marked before in this column the spontaneity, the freedom, the fearlessness of young Bostonians.

There are parallel traits in the things from Hawthorne. The difference lies in an emphatic intensity, in a fairly uniform disposition toward expressionistic methods. The stark patterns, the grotesque characterizations, the intentional roughnesses of texture are reminiscent of modern German masters who have made the picture an instrument of feeling which is transmitted to the canvas in an intemperate, barbaric manner. We are reminded of Emil Nolde, of Max Pechstein. The counterpart in Paris would be Georges Rouault; in New York, Max Weber. It is odd that these qualities, cultivated by grownups, are looked upon as evidence of sophistication, utter self-consciousness. But in children, we may attribute such tendencies to several causes.

Euphemistically the young performers have been called "underprivileged." Their art education is intended to guide them toward discipline, to shape character. If a picture exteriorizes inner thought and feeling, we may consider that these children have already had a considerable struggle. The fact that they are led to the paths of self-expression is already a step toward alleviation. We are convinced that they are having a particularly fine kind of instruction, for even when children are left to their own devices a guiding hand, a word of advice may go far toward clarifying their plan. Harold Goldfinger is the instructor and he is to be commended for his accomplishment.

D. A.

Boston Dance Notes

LOCAL spring recitals are coming in clusters, overlapping, piling up and otherwise discommoding themselves and one another.

A pleasant solution for the problem of suitable time, place and audience would be for Boston dancers to combine forces and secure the Repertory Theater as a dance center planning their dates far enough ahead to avoid conflict.

As it is, Miriam Kornfield's recital at the Lee Auditorium in the Y. W. C. A. Building on Clarendon Street, postponed from March 10, is now announced for Thursday evening, April 2—unfortunately the opening night of the Ballet Russe's return engagement at the Boston Opera House.

More congestion is registered in the announcement of Hans Wiener's recital at Jordan Hall on Thursday evening, April 30, and Saturday afternoon May 2. That Saturday afternoon and evening, Miriam Winslow's recital will be occupying the Repertory Theater. Again unfortunate—this time for Mr. Wiener—as the Repertory Theater is the more desirable place for dance presentation. Mr. Wiener, assisted by his associate, Brilhart, will present both his Studio and Concert Groups in experimental studies and new dances.

So far, it looks as if Pauline Chellis had managed a date without conflict for her recital, with group, at the Repertory Theater on Tuesday evening, April 28.

It is reported that Ruth Shalek, promising dancer of the Contemporary Dance Group, will appear with the visiting New Dance League from New York at the Repertory Theater on the evenings of April 10 and 11.

M. L.

Motion Pictures

SLIM PICKINGS in the way of new motion pictures were submitted to the Boston public yesterday. At the RKO-Boston, where the chief interest continues to be the stage show, "Folies Comiques de Paris," held over for a second week, the picture is "Don't Get Personal," a very distant relation of "It Happened One Night," with Sally Eilers as the young woman of wealth who seeks adventure on her own, and James Dunn as the belligerent young man who quarrels with her until the final reel and then steals her from the altar. Pinky Tomlin sings two of his own songs.

At the Paramount and Fenway the new film is "The Widow from Monte Carlo," an adaptation of the play, "A Present from Margate," by Ian Hay and A. E. W. Mason. In it a social climber (Louise Fazenda) tries to force a duchess (Dolores Del Rio) to attend her party by threatening to send her fiancé (Colin Clive) a letter written by her to one Major Chepstow (Warren William) which is "really innocent" but doesn't sound so. The companion picture is "The Country Doctor," with Jean Hersholt and the Dionne quintuplets already seen at the Metropolitan.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1430kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	"Congress Speaks"; talks from Washington, D. C.	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15 Kay Fayre, songs		Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	"Wilderness Road"; sketch
5:30 "The Singing Lady"; sketch.	Tom Mix's Straight Shooters.	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	Melodies: recorded music
5:45 'Little Orphan Annie'; sketch	Lenten speaker	Nature News	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00 News; "Supper Show"; songs	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	"Buck Rogers"; sketch
6:15 Mr. & Mrs. Magoogie; sketch	Terry and Ted; sketch	Washington Back Stage	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30 News; soloist; sport briefs	"Checkerboard"; variety	Popular variety program	Report; 'Blue Flames,' quartet
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Tune Twisters; vocal	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Rendezvous; interview
7:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge"; drama	Yankee News Service
7:15 "Captain Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch; soloists	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel Man"; soloists; orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30 'Lum and Abner'; sketch	After Dinner Revue		Saving Golf Strokes
7:45 Young New Yorkers: orch.	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, news comment.	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
8:00 Irene Rich; sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; piano duo; Rosario Bourdon and his concert orchestra	Walter Woolf King; Beatrice Lillie; chorus; orchestra	Charioteers: quartet
8:15 Wendell Hall, songs; orch.		"Broadway Varieties"; Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra	Jack Hylton's Orchestra
8:30 Prom: Red Nichols's Orchestra; James Melton; choir			"Chemistry of Today"; talk
8:45			"Little Theater of Music"
9:00 Al Pearce and his Gang: Harry Sosnik's Orchestra.	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Bernice Claire; orchestra	Hollywood Hotel: sketch with screen stars; Dick Powell; vocal soloists; Raymond Paige's Orchestra	Annual Highway Safety Drive: talks; music
9:15 Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; choir	Court of Human Relations: dramatic sketch		Nick Lucas's Orchestra
9:30			Yankee News Service
9:45			
10:00 Cleveland Symphony Orchestra concert, Artur Rodzinski, conductor, from Severance Hall	"The First Nighter"; "Wings for the Living"; sketch	Richard Himber's Orchestra; vocal soloist	"Gypsy Rhapsody"
10:15	Music Guild: piano duo; Jeanne Gautier, violin	Dramatizations of the news	Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; orchestra
10:30		Spotlight Revue: variety	"The New Inquisition"
10:45			
11:00 Reports: news; Karl Rhode and his orchestra	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Maury Duchin's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; Musical Turns	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Maury Duchin's Orchestra
11:30 Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Jack Hylton's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:45 Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Jack Hylton's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News"

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Farmers' Union program: speakers; reports; United States Army Band.

After Luncheon

1:55 WBZ, WEEI (WJZ, WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Company in Bizet's "Carmen" from Boston Opera House.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:15 WNAC, "Memorial Park Cemetery Scheme."

5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Treasure Trails"; National Parks sketch.

6:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Frederic W. Wile, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."

'The Monitor Views the News'
12:00 WORL 920kc
4:00 WORL 920kc

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Family on Tour"; Frank Parker; Bob Hope; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Ziegfeld Follies of the Air"; Fannie Brice Benny Fields; Patti Chapin; sketch; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra concert, Eugene Goossens, conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; mixed chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea and Jan Peerce, soloists.

9:30 WNAC, Yankee Minute Men: Naval Reserve program; speakers; music.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Chateau: Al Joison; Pat O'Brien; Irene Taylor; Sterling Holloway; Abe Roth; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Peace Conference program: addresses, Newton D. Baker, the Rev. Philip Smead Bird and Rabbi Abba H. Silver.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Celebrity Night: George Olsen's Orchestra; Ethel Shutta; Doc Rockwell.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Address, "Progress Under Roosevelt," Postmaster General James A. Farley.

Sunday's Features

10:35 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Beethoven Sonata Series: Alexander Semmler, pianist.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; Jan Peerce, tenor.

12:45 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), News commentary from London.

2:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Leslie Howard's Matinee: "The Second Man."

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Magic Key: Ina Claire; Brian Aherne; Osgood Perkins; Charles Coburn; symphony orchestra.

3:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor; Nathan Milstein, violinist.

3:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.

5:30 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; songs; orchestra.

6:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Hour of Charm: Phil Spitalny's all-girl ensemble.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Benny and company; Kenny Baker, tenor; Block and Sully; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; Hal Kemp's Orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Swing Time at NBC"; Benny Goodman; "Stuff" Smith; Ray Noble; Meredith Willson; soloists; instrumentalists.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society joint concert, Wallace Goodrich, conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Nelson Eddy, baritone; chorus; symphony orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Life Is a Song"; Olga Albani; vocal groups; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties; Ramona; quartet; other soloists.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Yehudi Menuhin, violinist.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Practically all the wind has been taken out of our sails . . . and deflation has already set in! Because, here we were so pleased with ourselves last week just because we'd managed to locate an evening bag in which one could stow away 15 articles, and then yesterday, while trying to sight merchandise that might be of interest to men . . . or the many women who shop for the various men in their household . . . we happened across a man's hair brush . . . with 10 items aboard!

You'd certainly never suspect, by merely looking at and handling it, that it was anything other than just a mere brush . . . so cleverly are these items hidden away. And, despite the fact that they're so securely held in place that you can't get even a suggestion of a rattle out of them, there's no difficulty whatsoever in taking them out. Anyhow, you'd just naturally think it was an extremely smart looking brush, and admire the streamline ensemble of chrome and black enamel.

It's 'the Weekender'

Dissected, it shows first a hard rubber comb that slides easily in and out of a special compartment. That is surprise enough, until the top is lifted . . . only to reveal a mirror, along with a complete shaving kit. No wonder they call it "The Weekender!" The razor, which if we remember correctly, is a specially made Gillette, comes equipped with five blades. The shaving brush is of badger hair . . . with the bristles set firmly in rubber. Then, of course, there's a shaving cream tube of untarnishable chrome, so constructed that it will expel just the right amount of cream.

"The Weekender," which by the way we saw at Jordan Marsh's, comes in a genuine leather case that's strong and durable, as well as good looking. And it certainly ought to appeal especially to men who travel, camp or week end . . . $10.

Men's Shop

Inasmuch as it's only been in existence for a few months, you may not be completely aware of the fact that Slattery's now has a men's shop. And, perhaps for the benefit of the lone male who dislikes shopping in a store that's all cluttered up with women, this shop is most conveniently located. It's right where you can slip right in, and slide right out, just inside the door, to the left . . . with men to serve you.

Suspenders mean nothing to us, but we're especially partial to pigskin. So we noticed their hand braided pigskin "Free Swing Braces." It's more or less of a new idea, inasmuch as the lower part of the brace (that is, technically speaking, the part that comes down and buttons to the trousers) is allowed to run loose, and "give," rather than being sewed down to the brace. We presume it gives much more freedom of action, and none of that "draggy" feeling. Then, too, the old snap arrangement has been eliminated, and they are taken up, or let out, as the case may be, by means of a regular belt arrangement . . . smart gold belt buckle and all . . . $1.50.

They've a grand selection of spring patterns in the by now famous "seven-fold" silk ties. In English foulard . . . for $1.50. These are the ties that have no lining, are in one piece, and folded seven times! But though you might suspect bulkiness from the number of times they've been folded they're not a bit so . . . and they're extremely resilient.

For evening wear, a carnation and matching handkerchief seem to be the thing . . . at least at the moment. Slattery's has the red carnations (made of feathers, but you'd declare they were the real article) for 75 cents, and the silk handkerchiefs are a dollar.

Triple Pajamas

Some of the department stores and men's shops are showing a brand new idea in solid comfort for men . . . triple-purpose pajamas! The broadcloth-pleated trousers are cut like sports slacks, have a wide trouser pocket, and an elastic-instered waistband that holds the trousers up without pressure. Topped by a finely striped balbriggan shirt, it makes a nonchalant (but not sloppy), outfit for sleep, lounging or beach wear . . . what more could a man ask for. Although there are some in cotton cheviot for around $2.50, the pair to which we refer is $3.50.

"Silent" Whistle

And now for the "silent" dog whistle . . . for the man whose job it is to call loud (and maybe long!) for the family dog at various hours of the day and night.

This whistle, which may be had in the Kennel Shop in R. H. Stearns', was developed from an instrument designed by a famous sound specialist, which proved that a dog's audition is much more sensitive than that of man.

Its a small metal affair, and can be set at a pitch so high that the sound is practically inaudible to the human ear . . . except for the minute sound of the wind passing through the small opening. Most dogs react to it instantly, even at a considerable distance. And we understand that an intelligent dog (and what dog isn't?) can be trained to the whistle, but naturally, just like everything else, the results depend to a great extent on the skill and patience of the owner. To be sure, it costs $2.50, but it has its advantages. Especially for the neighbors, who are apt to catalogue you as "the man who calls his dog around midnight," while the rest of the neighborhood sleeps . . . or tries to!

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Series of Lectures On Garden Subjects Planned in Waltham

Six lectures on practical garden subjects are planned this year for the Home Gardeners School by the Waltham Field Station, Massachusetts State College, to be held intermittently throughout the month of April. Classes will be limited to 100 persons.

The first lecture, April 1, on "Seeking out the Best in Rock Plants," will be preceded by a welcome by Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president of the Massachusetts State College. The remaining five lectures will be: April 2, "Annuals and Perennials From Seed to Flower"; April 8, "Preparation of Garden Soils and Use of Fertilizers"; April 14, "How to Make and Maintain an Attractive Lawn"; April 16, "Improved Chrysanthemums, Phlox Anemones and Day Lilies"; April 22, "Selection and Handling of Plant Materials for the Garden"; April 30, "Control of Garden Pests."

Admission is free, but by ticket only.

Ickes Gives Hope For PWA Flood Aid

(Continued from Page 1)
(Second Section)

assuring him that New England will receive every consideration in connection with the flood.

Maj. L. B. Roberts of the WPA, in charge of codirection of this organization's work in the Hartford area, told the conference that $300,000 in flood relief projects already have been written by the WPA, but that action on these was hampered by requests for replacement of livestock and for financial aid in reconstructing devastated cottages. Major Roberts explained that the WPA cannot give money but merely labor with which to complete rehabilitation such as this.

Lowell Officials Seek Construction of New Dam

LOWELL, Mass., March 27 (AP)—Locks and canals officials proposed a change in their organization's 144-year-old charter today to permit construction of a dam near the Merrimack as a defense against future floods.

Officials who operate the intricate canal system which winds through the city said the charter, granted in 1792, requires them to keep the canal open for navigation, although no boats can use it at present. They said they would petition the Legislature for repeal of the section stipulating the canal must be navigable.

The officials announced they wanted a concrete dam constructed where the Merrimack flows in the canal. It was at this junction that "Francis's Folly," an emergency gate, unused for 88 years, held back flood waters from the business section a week ago and saved the city from greater damage.

Westbrook to Visit N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 27—Robert C. Murphy, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, yesterday received a telephone call from W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, advising him that he, Morgan, and Col. Lawrence Westbrook, first assistant to WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, would come here Monday to survey the flood situation and plot a course of action, and attend a flood conference of New England Governors in Boston on Tuesday.

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which are three months old or over in the City of Boston who fail to license them at once are subject to prosecution. A dog license is issued at the station house in the Police Division in which the animal is kept.

License expires April 1. Application should be made immediately.

FEES FOR DOG LICENSES

Male $2
Female 5
Spayed 2
Kennel License (Not in excess of 10 dogs 25
(In excess of 10 dogs) 50

Fee in all cases to accompany application.

EUGENE M. McSWEENEY, Police Commissioner

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BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Luncheons 40c-45c-65c
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When you patronize these uptown advertisers, please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

Garments Strike Is Ended in Time For Easter Trade

With union demands "virtually satisfied" the four-week strike of the International Ladies Garment Workers in Boston was concluded last night.

As the E. N. Marcus Company signed agreements with union officials the last major opponent of the union had acceded to demands for better working conditions throughout the cotton garment industry.

The strike of 5000 garment workers, which cost the union about $60,000, gained three objectives. First, a 40-hour five-day week in all shops; second, a minimum wage of $13 a week; third, the right of the garment union to unionize the 1500 workers in the cotton garment industry.

Before the strike started, workers were employed from 48 to 50 hours a week and had a minimum wage from $6 to $7. The average wage under the new agreement is estimated at $15 a week.

The union lost one of its most cherished objectives, however, when cotton garment manufacturers signed the agreements which gave them the right not to recognize the union's bargaining power. According to a court stipulation the union has the power to act as an attorney for its members at hearings before the State Board of Arbitration.

Therefore, while manufacturers refuse the closed shop, the union will have full power only if all workers in the cotton garments industry join the union.

To make this front united, union officials called a mass meeting last night of all cotton garment workers at 35 LaGrange Street to elect officers and establish the new division.

Except for a few shops in Greater Boston all the manufacturers were working full time today to make up for Easter business. Union officials expressed themselves well satisfied with the strike results and declared that there would be no further eruptions in the garment industry this year. Garment manufacturers estimated that Boston lost at least $1,000,000 worth of Easter business because of the strike.

Speed Amphibion Undergoes Test In Takeoff and Return

STRATFORD, Conn., March 27 (AP)—The Sikorsky Aviation Corporation is completing tests of its latest S-43 type amphibion, described as the world's fastest flying boat and a menace to seven international records.

Capt. Boris Sergeivsky, chief test pilot of the company, took the new ship to Rentschler Field, Hartford yesterday, for tests, making several takeoffs and landings.

Capable of 194 miles an hour at 7000 feet altitude, the new seaplane has the most modern equipment including propellor brakes and wing flaps which cut the landing speed to 65 miles an hour.

The S-43 was built for the Pan American Airways.

Amherst Extends Its Hand to Hadley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 27—Two hundred and thirty-three years ago 78 pioneer settlers from Hadley settled this town and the events of the last few days have proved the daughter town not ungrateful to its parent community. Many descendants of the original settlers helped in the relief of the hundreds driven out of Hadley by the rising Connecticut River.

Food, clothing, and all kinds of equipment appeared as if plans had been prepared for the emergency. The big Amherst College gymnasium was thrown open to shelter refugees from Hadley while at the other side of the town Massachusetts State College opened its buildings to families from Sunderland.

Business Tackles Consumer Problems

What to buy and what to pay for it in order to get the greatest measure of happiness and comfort for the home was only one of the numerous consumer problems confronting the gathering of business leaders at the Boston University college of practical arts and letters today.

Need for information for consumers in the upper wage-earning brackets as well as for those of limited incomes, and purchases involving large sums of money such as furniture and electrical equipment, will also be near the top of the agenda. Invitations to the discussion were extended to leaders of organizations closely identified with American business by Dean T. Lawrence Davis, and Mrs. Gladys B. Jones, director of the Garland School.

GOOD USED FORDS

That Are Sold With the Guarantee of Satisfaction

'34 Ford De Luxe Tudor Sedan
With factory rebuilt motor, radio. Finished in a very rich shade of green, cream wheels. A car that will please the most exacting person. $141 Down Payment

'35 Ford V-8 De Luxe Tudor Sedan
A very fine car in every respect. $475

'35 Ford De Luxe Roadster
A very sport car. Looks like new in every way. $495

'31 Ford Cabriolet $175
* Very good.

'32 Ford Sport Roadster, $195

'33 Ford R. S. Coupe, $295

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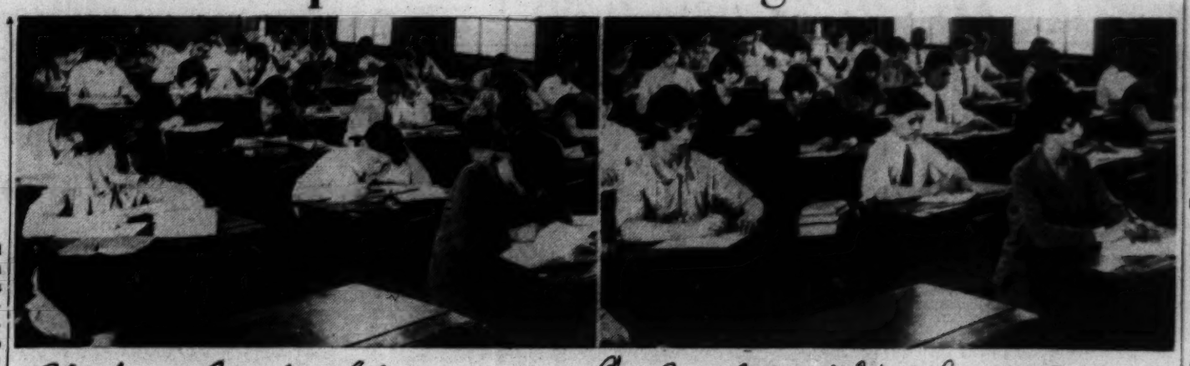
OPEN EVENINGS

Progress of Penmanship Is Traced Through the Centuries

Exhibits of National Association of Penmanship Teachers and Supervisors show the advances made in style and legibility since the early days of history.



Abraham Lincoln School
Grade II. February 25, 1936
Sarah Saba
Miss Halsen

Judas Maccabeus

During the days when Syria ruled the Jews, there lived a priest called Judas Maccabeus who

An Anecdote of King Canute

Once upon a time King Canute stood musing by the seashore. His courtiers, hoping to please their royal master, boasted of his power and greatness. Without a word to them the king turned to the sea and spoke: "O Sea,

$250.— New York January 12, 1881
Sixty days after date I promise to pay to the order of Platt R. Spencer Two Hundred and fifty Dollars, value received with interest at the First National Bank.
John D. Williams.

The Evolution of Penmanship

Upper Left—Children in Schoolroom in Incorrect Posture, With Attending Incorrect Management of Writing Implements in Applied Written Work. Upper Right—Showing Students in Correct Posture. Left and Right Center—Two Specimens of Modern Penmanship. Lower Left and Right—Two Specimens of Old Penmanship

That business men take good handwriting into consideration when examining applications for positions is the belief expressed by Miss Bertha A. Connor, president of the National Association of Penmanship Teachers and Supervisors, now in the second day of its seventeenth annual convention here at the Hotel Statler.

To the end, therefore, of teaching young America how to write legibly so that he will have a better chance of success in the world, Miss Connor said, the more than 400 attending members of the organization are dedicated.

Numerous Exhibits

How well they have succeeded in their work is evidenced in the numerous exhibits of penmanship which are a feature of the convention. In the Hotel Statler are no less than six exhibits, all of which attest to the great strides made by pupils whose amiable scrawls have been turned by their patient efforts into models of legibility.

Most interesting among these exhibits is one showing 300 years of handwriting development in America. Some of the documents are original handwritten legal affairs dating back to 1714, 1762, 1765 and 1766. Though faded with age, the homely scrawls with which they are adorned are still legible—even though a bit hard to decipher.

Included in the exhibit is a testimony by Paul Revere, dated 1775, relating his adventures on his famous midnight ride. Posted beside it is a handwritten account of the Boston Tea Party bearing the date 1773.

Town Record of 1631

Earliest paper was one relating to a Town Record in 1631, just eleven years after the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth. Commenting on early town expenses was a receipt for salary paid to a schoolteacher—"not a penmanship teacher, I hope," someone remarked—with an item of $1.12½ a week for 15 weeks, totaling $16.87½.

This exhibit of early American handwriting continued through the Copy Book Era, when pupils tried to make their fingers follow the figures which their eyes traced for them through the stiff Spencerian era of 1875 and the vertical script of 1900, up to present-day modern specimens of handwritings by the Boston Teachers College, high and grade schools in the city of Boston. Illustrating correct postures when attempting correct penmanship were pictures of classrooms filled with pupils who sat up straight when they were writing aright, and slouching in their seats when they were writing incorrectly.

Handwriting System

Other exhibits included the Functional Handwriting System of Penmanship Supervision, with headquarters in Cambridge, containing illustrations of handwriting functioning in art, music, literature, creative poetry, nature study, spelling and arithmetic. A few were shown recording improvement from the time handwriting supervision was started to the end of the school year, and many a non-understandable hand changed by the end of the school year into one of flowing beauty and grace.

An exhibit by schools all over the country attracted many interested persons. Following along lines of the other exhibits, it showed progress made by pupils from here to California. Included among the works were illustrations of the Palmer method, now widely used in schools, the manuscript system of writing in which letters are practically printed, being joined together only at the bottom.

One of the highlights of this national exhibit was a pictorial history by the Fountain School of Pueblo, Colo., of handwriting, with captions, beginning with the Stone Age, and continuing through the Age of Papyrus, Egyptian Heiroglyphics, Babylonian Clay Tablets, the Wax Tablets of the Greeks, Parchment Period of the Romans, Palm Leaf Period of the East Indies, the Scribes of Baghdad, Illuminated Parchment of the Monks, American Indian Drawing on Skins, Billetdoux of the Renaissance, Age of the Quill Pen and down to Writing by the Girl of Today.

Other interesting exhibits were supplied by the public schools of Massachusetts, the Boston Archdiocese Schools and one by the public schools showing modern classroom furniture best adapted to handwriting development of pupils.

Grounded Freighter Freed In New London Harbor

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 27 (AP)—Rescue vessels floated the grounded freight steamer Willboro from Race Rock at the entrance to New London Harbor today. The rescue work was accomplished in heavy fog by the salvage steamer Relief and the tug Alert. Because of the fog, the freighter anchored off the harbor mouth for several hours, then proceeded to the state pier to unload lumber and general cargo.

A diver immediately began examining the vessel's keel and plates below the waterline to determine the extent of damage.

Boston—159 Tremont St., 144 Federal St
Brookline—1346 Beacon St. Cambridge—7 Brattle St. Providence—343 Westminster St.
FAMOUS SINCE 1890

Treasury Reveals Salaries Of Bay State Trade Leaders

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Compensation for corporation executives in Massachusetts for 1934 was reported to Congress by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

Massachusetts Salaries

Alkalol Company, Taunton, J. P. Whitters, treasurer, $44,838. American Hide & Leather Company, of Boston, Carl F. Danner, president, $18,998; Claude Douthit, chairman of board, $18,986. Samuel Haight, $16,730. American Institute of Finance, Inc., Boston, James R. Bancroft, president, $17,500. Ansin Shoe Manufacturing Company, Athol, Sidney D. Ansin, treasuer, $18,200; Abraham B. Ansin, president, $18,200. Arnold Print Works, North Adams, S. M. Jones, president, $24,864; T. A.Adams, vice-president, $16,008. Atkinson Haserick & Co., Boston, Edward W. Atkinson, trustee, $18,000; John L. Coon, trustees, $18,000. Atlas Plywood Corporation, Boston, R. M. Buck, president, $35,000; E. I. MacPhie, vice-president and treasurer, $19,999.

Bay State Dredging & Contracting Company, Boston, Gorham H. Whitney, president and superintendent, $16,196; David J. White, treasurer, $15,038. Bay State Fishing Company, Boston, B. Deveraux Barker, president, $18,080. Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., Boston, John H. McMahon, president, $28,537. Blair Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Phillips Case, president and treasurer, $21,000. Boston Theaters Operating Corporation, Boston, Al Somerby, treasurer, $15,600. Brigman Company, Springfield, Matthew J. Fox, president, $15,600. Brookside Mills, Boston, Arthur L. Emery, agent, $17,500.

Carleton & Hovey Co., Lowell, Hubert J. Fay, president and treasurer, $25,000. Chandler & Co., Inc., Boston, A. Barry Bacon, president, $32,440; George Hansen, treasurer, $18,040; George P. Johnson, buyer, $16,230.

Conrad & Co., Inc., Boston, Sidney S. Conrad, president and director, $21,000; David E. Moeser, treasurer and general manager, $21,000. Conrad Shoe Company, North Abington, David F. Quigley, president and treasurer, $23,547. Cummings Company, Boston, Matthew Cummings, president, $20,000

Dorr & Co., Inc., Percy O. Dorr, president and treasurer, $22,900.

Easthampton Rubber Thread Company, Easthampton, William L. Pitcher, general manager, $19,800. Evans Case Company, North Attleboro, Robert V. Nye, salesman, $22,827; F. B. Platt, salesman, $37,724; Frank Tommins, salesman, $22,600.

Fall River Bleachery, Fall River, Spencer Borden, president, $15,683. Farr Alpaca Company, Holyoke, Frank A. Metcalf, president and treasurer, $22,666; Addison L. Green, chairman of the board, $22,000. Felton & Son, Inc., Boston, Herbert L. Felton, president and treasurer, $20,120. Filene's Sons Company, Boston, Edward A. Filene, president, $80,000; A. Lincoln Filene, treasurer, $80,000; Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president, $80,000; Edward J. Frost, vice-president, $80,000; Austin C. Benton, assistant treasurer $35,000; Arthur W. Wright, merchandising manager, $48,000; Lawrence S Bitner store manager, $35,000; H. D. Hodgkinson, merchandise manager, $35,000; William H. McLeod, publicity manager, $22,000; Clive W. Lacy, division merchandise manager, $19,215. First National Stores, Inc., Somerville, A. O'Keefe, president, $27,500; C F. Adams, treasurer, $31,200; J. C. Duane, vice-president, $30,000; B. F. McGoldrick, vice-president, $35,000; J. L. MacNeil, vice-president, $18,750; R. F. Burkard, assistant treasurer, $21,250; J. F. Morrissey, buyer, $20,000; N. F. Whittemore, director, $17,625.

Gamewell Company, Newton Upper Falls, V. C. Stanley, president and general manager, $16,200. Gilchrist Company, Boston, Felix Vorenberg, president and treasurer, $32,500; Frank F. Vorenberg, vice-president and secretary, $16,000. Gordon-Pew Fisheries Company, Ltd., Gloucester, Thomas J Carroll, president, $15,511. W. H. Graham Corporation, Boston, Charles I. Johnson, president and treasurer, $19,600.

Hamel Leather Company, Haverhill, Arthur A. Hamel, president, $15,600; L. H. Hamel, tresaurer, $48,000. Hartman Shoe Manufacturing Company, Haverhill, Louis Hartman, general manager, $35,000. Henschel & Co., Inc., Amesbury, Charles J Henschel, president, $25,000; George B Coorssen, secretary and treasurer, $25,000. Heywood Boot and Shoe Company, Worcester, Albert S. Heywood, president, $15,083; Bertram S. Newell, vice-president and treasurer, $17,083. Holyoke Water Power Company, Holyoke, Robert E. Barrett, president and treasurer, $27,500. Hood and Sons, Inc., Boston, Gilbert H. Hood, vice-president, $18,716. Hovey Company, Boston, Adolph Ehrlich, president, $27,500; Daniel E. Walsh, vice-president, $22,500. Hutchinson Lumber Company, Lynn, Harry J. Harding, president, $18,000. Hyde Manufacturing Company, Southbridge, Arthur J. Lacroix, president, $25,000; Myron B. Clemence, treasurer, $25,000. Hyde and Sons, Cambridge, Abe R. Hyde, president and treasurer, $18,200.

International Button Hole Sewing Machine Co., Boston, John Reece, president, $25,630.

Kilburn Mill, New Bedford, George B. Knowles, treasurer, $25,000. Korn Leather Co., Peabody, Max Korn, treasurer and general manager, $35,000.

Lamson and Hubbard Corporation, Boston, T. Schnieder, president $20,655. Lever Brothers Co., Cambridge, F. A. Countway president, $298,049; R. White, general manager, $68,609; A. F. Bernhard, general sales manager, $48,902; D. L. Countway associate general sales manager, $38,136; W. P. Jackson, Associate general sales manager, $35,790; W. E. Lannefeld, general edible division, $34,834; G. B. Perkins, advertising manager, $34,493; J R. Gilman, associate advertising manager, $27,918; J. R. Cove, works manager, $27,423. A. C. Roche, treasurer, $24,632; J W Bodman, research director, $24,185; H. M Clark, associate advertising manager, $22,327; J F. Reeves, manager buying department, $19,006; W. Mossman, general field manager, $18,900; E. W. Sargent manager Chicago division, $17,860; A. B Stewart, assistant to president, $16,906; F B. Pigeon, manager San Francisco division, $15,860; R. F. Woodhill, manager Philadelphia division, $15,860; L. D Snow, manager Hammond, Ind. plant, $15 625. A P. MacIntyre, comptroller $15 172

M. and M. Transportation Company, Boston, Harry Marx, president, $16,500; M. Markowitch, treasurer, $16,500; Maurice Malkin, clerk, $16,500. Jordan Marsh Company, Boston, George W Mitton, board chairman, $40,500; Richard Mitton, president, $50,154; Edward R. Mitton, vice-president, $38,904; Cameron S. Thompson, merchandise manager, $25,932; Wilfred S. Tufts, merchandise manager, $27,500; Harry F. Twomey, publicity director, $30,000; Bernard E. Taylor, merchandise manager, $15,965; Burnelie G. Hawkins, store supervisor, $15,471. Moxie Company, Roxbury, F. M. Archer, chairman and general manager, $17,624.

Neponset Woolen Mills, Canton, William J. Finn, president, $25,000. New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, J. H. Mahoney, vice-president and manager, $16,252. New England Waste Company, Boston, Adolph Leeds, president and treasurer, $21,340. Newton Trust Company, Newton, Frank P. Richardson, no title or office given, $24,000.

Paine Furniture Company, Boston, William L. Shearer Jr., president, $24,400. Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Boston, Dokald B. Tansell, vice-president, $36,500. Howard R. Whitehead, mill agent, $16,000, H. P. Meiklehan, mill agent, $15,390. Amory Coolidge, vice-president and assistant treasuer, $25,000, Russell H. Leonard, president and treasurer $75,000, Allyn MacIntire, vice-president, $20,000, Gilbert D. Harrison, general manager, $16,800. Pierce Company, Boston, Walworth Pierce, president, $80,081; Elwyn G. Preston, vice-president and treasurer, $52,921, Harry H. Hunter, operating manager, $47,500; Roger Preston, assistant treasurer, $17,500; Alfred G. Barr, buyer, $15,500. Plymouth Cordage Company, Plymouth, Francis C Holmes, treasurer and general manager, $22,125. Pneumatic Scale Corporation, Ltd. Norfolk Downs, W J. Doble, president and treasurer, $22,586. Proctor Ellison Company, Boston, Ralph W. Welch, vice-president, $20,450, Archie A. Rogers, sales manager, $20,000.

Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Company, Boston, Jerome C. Smith, president and treasurer, $17,499.

Raymond-Whitcomb, Inc., Boston, Gilbert E. Fuller, president, $30,422. Raytreon Products Corporation, Newton, David T. Schultz, vice-president and treasurer, $20,070. Reed & Baryon Corporation, Taunton, St. Clair Weeks, president, $21,000; Arthur Ashworth, vice-president and general manager, $20,000. Russell Company, Boston, George G. Cliugh, president, $24,806.

Sawyer & Son, Inc., Boston, Harry N. Sawyer, $15,800. Scott & Co., Ltd., Boston, Emil J Danielson, president and manager, $31,416. Scott Furriers, Inc., Harry Yozell, president, $20,089. Seaboard Flour Corporation, Boston, Otto Bresky, president and treasurer, $20,000; Robert Sachs, sales executive and director, $16,000; S. Lee Tannenholz, sales executive and director, $16,000. Shepard Broadcasting Service, Inc., John Shepard 3rd, president, $26,135. Sherer Company, Worcester, Herbert W. Estabrook, president, $16,666; Joseph Sherer, treasurer and general manager, $24,999. Sickles Company, Springfield, R. F. Sickles, president, $21,500; Monte Cogen, treasurer, $18,000. Simonds Saw & Steel Co., Fitchburg, Thomas F. Howarth, vice-president, $22,503; Alvan T. Simonds, president, $18,705; Gifford K. Simmonds, general manager, $30,255; Ralph A. Shaffer, general sales manager, $19,000. Stearns Company, Boston, James A. Nelson, vice-president, $27,500; Atherton Clark, vice-chairman of the board, $18,500; William I. Wood, director $15 300.

Stevens Associates of Boston, Boston, C. L. Stevens, president, $17,333.

Thayer McNeil Company, Boston, James Gordon McNeil, president and treasurer, $18,922; Harold F. McNeil, director, $23,928.

Tolman Print, Inc., Cambridge, F. Harold Tolman, president, $21,000.

United Business Service Company, Boston, Paul T. Babson, president, $43,347. United Shoe Machinery Company, Boston, Sidney W. Winslow Jr., president, $90,000; John H Conner, vice-president, $34,200; Moses B. Kaven, vice-president, $35,925; Harold G. Donhan, vice-president, $45,000; Charles G. Bancroft, vice-president and treasurer, $45,000; William R. Sampson, vice-president, $40,000; Nelson W. Howard, vice-president, $36,000; Albert W. Todd, vice-president, $33,562; Philip H. Fraher, assistant treasurer, $15,750; Henry S. Hubbell, assistant vice-president, $16,200; Edward L. Hurd, director, $15,750; Harold A. Osborne general manager and assistant vice-president, $23,500; John H. Richardson, experimental, $19,250; Clifford Roberts, experimental, $16,000; J. C. Stout, office manager, $15,600; Nelson B. Todd, legal, $16,500; Joseph Wogan, assistant general manager, $19,050.

Westfield Company, Worcester. W. A. Whitney, president and treasurer, $27,000. Wright Steel and Wire Company, Boston, George F Wright president, $22,000.

Newport, Vt., Paper Gets Reports of A. P.

NEWPORT, Vt., March 27 (AP)—A new daily newspaper, the Daily Express, here, became a member of the Associated Press today and began receiving the worldwide news service of the association over its leased wires.

The Daily Express, published by the Express and Standard Corporation of Newport, succeeds two weekly newspapers, long published by the corporation in northern Vermont. Wallace H. Gilpin is president of the corporation and Frank A Hunt treasurer.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Berthia	March 29	Cobh,	April 5	Mar. 28, 12 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Pedro,	April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maloio	San Francisco,	April 4	Mar. 31, 4:00 pm	Mar. 31, 7:30 pm

*Leaves Boston.

Monitor Radio Talk Canceled for Opera

SATURDAY afternoon's radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News," usually heard at 5:15 p. m., will be canceled on March 28, owing to the length of the opera "Carmen," which is being radiocast from the Boston Opera House by the Metropolitan Opera Association.

Ethiopian Outcomes Announced for Talk By League Official

"Italy and Ethiopia: Do We Face War in Europe?" will be the topic of a lecture by Dr. Pitman B. Potter at Ford Hall on Tuesday, March 31.

Dr. Potter is the author of books in the field of international relations, and is at present on the faculty of the Institute of Advanced International Studies at Geneva. He was American member of the commission appointed by the Council of the League of Nations to determine the responsibility of the immediate causes of the Italo-Ethiopian war. As an official of the League of Nations, he has been intimately connected with diplomatic controversies at Geneva.

Dr. Potter will comment on the present crisis precipitated by the German reoccupation of the Rhineland, a crisis which he feels springs indirectly from the Italian-Ethiopian war in Africa.

Seats may be reserved at the League of Nations Association, under whose auspices the lecture is being given.

Nonpartisan Voters Organization Formed By Newton Citizens

Newton has a new voters' association, titled The Newton Non-Partisan Voters Organization. Its purpose is "to promote clean politics in city government, free from party labels and free from race and religious prejudice."

A movement resulting in the organization's formation was launched by Henry I. Morrison. At a recent meeting, attended by more than 1000 members from all parts of the city, William C. Fraser, Newtonville, was elected president; J. Frank Dunleavy, Newtonville, vice-president; Eleanor Mulcahy, Newton, treasurer; William E. Wilson, Auburndale, secretary.

An executive committee consists of three members from each ward. The organization voted to instruct the president to appoint a membership committee of two members from each ward.

Teachers to Meet At Bowdoin For Classical Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, March 27—The thirty-first annual meeting of the Classical Association of New England will be held at Bowdoin College in Brunswick April 3 and 4. Four sessions will be held during the two days, and will be featured by addresses from well-known educators. Friday evening, an English version of Plautus's "Mostellaria" will be given. The text is the translation in the Loeb Classics Library prepared by Paul Nixon, Dean of Bowdoin College. It will be presented by the Bowdoin Classical Association under the direction of George H. Quinby of the English department.

The program is as follows: Friday, a. m.: Welcome by Dr. K. C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin; response, Prof. M. N. Wetmore, president of the association; "The Stain of Matricide in the Electra of Sophocles," Prof. Roy H. Lanphear, Dartmouth College; "Mappam Mittere," Prof. Russell M. Geer, Brown University; reports, business and election of officers.

Other Topics

Friday at 2 p. m.: "The Place of the Classics in the Modern Curriculum," Prof. F. A. Spencer, New York University; "Problems of Teaching Vocabulary of High School Latin," Miss Laura K. Pettingill, Beverly Farms School for Girls; "Metrical Translation of Vergil," A. E. Linscott, Deering High School, Portland; "Latin in Our Changing Schools," a discussion led by Prof. John C. Kirtland of Phillips Exeter Academy and Prof. Karl P. Harrington, Wesleyan.

Saturday, 9:30 a. m.: "Ovid's Apologia," Prof. Maurice W. Avery, Williams College; "Allegorical Interpretation in Servius," Dr. Josephine P. Bree, Albertus Magnus College; "Stories in Latin Elegiac Inscriptions," Prof. Elizabeth H. Height, Vassar College; "The Latin Poems of John Milton," Dr. Sills; "Springtime in Greece" (illustrated), Dean Joseph W. Hewitt, Wesleyan; "The Excavations at Dura-Europos" (illustrated), Prof. Henry T. Rowell, Yale University.

Saturday, 2 p. m.: "The Lesbia Cycle," Lawrence B. Leighton, Harvard University; "The Oedipus Legend in Classical Tragedy," Prof. Thomas Means, Bowdoin; business meeting and adjournment.

On display at Bowdoin's Walker Art Museum will be a collection of vases, small sculpture, engraved gems, terra cottas, etc., formerly at Lewes House, Sussex; and a special loan exhibition of photographs of classical sculpture and architecture by Prof. Clarence P. Kennedy of Smith College.

Homework all Done!

And GOOD LIGHTING has helped a lot—

Does your child get through his homework quickly . . . and is he then fresh and happy? If not, look into the lighting at home, you may find that the answer . . . for poor home lighting can prove a serious handicap.

Because there is a "light on his books" or he is able to see to write does not mean the lighting is correct. Good lighting is plentiful, well shaded, free from glare. Also the *whole* room should be lighted, not just parts of it. Wherever reading, studying, or sewing is done in your home, for the sake of comfort and good work, be sure there is good light.

Boston EDISON Golden Jubilee 1886 1936 50 years of service

This beautiful I. E. S. LAMP
($10 *value*)
GOLDEN JUBILEE SPECIAL AT
$5.95
Complete with 100-watt bulb

This is a new lamp, especially designed for Boston Edison's Golden Jubilee . . . combining grace and beauty with the I. E. S. features. Look for the I. E. S. tag.

AT ALL EDISON SHOPS

1. *Wide opening at top throws light to ceiling, eliminates shadows.*
2. *Glass bowl softens light, prevents glare.*
3. *Wide shade plus extra height of lamp spreads light over wide area.*

Tune in on WEEI—Sunday nights at 11 for "JOHN CLEMENS—THE MELODY MASTER"

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Bruins Out — Shore May Become Manager — Red Sox Satisfied — N. E. Tennis

Red Sox Will Return To Sarasota in 1937

BULLETIN

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 27 —The Red Sox today announced they will return to Sarasota for spring training in 1937. It will be the club's fifth year here. Secretary Phil Troy, in charge of the club since the departure of Eddie Collins and Tom Yawkey, told Mayor Edward A. Smith of Sarasota that the Red Sox are well satisfied with treatment and conditions here.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla.—On the morning of Oct. 16, 1924, the following story came out of Baltimore, Maryland, regarding a certain young baseball pitcher:

"The big morsel of post-series news today is the announcement that the Brothers Shibe and Cornelius McGillicuddy have ransacked the billfold for $100,600 and passed it on to Jack Dunn of the Baltimore club for Robert Moses Grove, the strikeout king extraordinary of modern minor league baseball. Grove hurls left-handed and is proud of it. It is said that his smoke ball travels at a velocity faster than Waddell's or Johnson's in their prime and faster than Vance's of today.

"The shining feat of this strapping young Maryland farmer has been to average more than 250 strikeouts a season with the Orioles in the past four years. In five years with Baltimore he has taken part in 207 games, won 108 and lost 36. He has blanked his opponents 16 times. He passed 695 batters and fanned 1107.

"Wonderful Material"

"He is unquestionably the outstanding pitcher in the minors of the nation. Connie Mack has studied him carefully and wants to make it clear that he is making no predictions. He regards Grove as the best pitcher money can buy anywhere, but is not going to say that in one season he will stand the American League on its feet and pitch the Athletics to a pennant. He simply feels that he has wonderful material in Grove, but whether he will win in the majors as he did in the minors remains to be seen."

Bob Grove's accomplishments since that October morning 11 years ago have been written and rewritten, but actually that initial story did not do justice to the talented eye of the tall Philadelphia pilot who discovered him. Connie Mack told me recently that he had watched Grove pitch many times before he purchased him for what was then a record sale price. When he finally closed the deal, he knew that the lanky left-hander would some day become one of baseball's outstanding pitchers, but to make such a glowing prediction at the time of purchase might easily have ruined the career of the young mountaineer.

Grove will go down in baseball history as one of the leading hurlers of modern baseball. After nine sensational seasons under Connie Mack, "Lefty" came to the Boston Red Sox, and it is well known that the A's sold Bob for more than they paid for him.

Red Sox Hope

For three years in succession, Grove helped pitch the Athletics to an American League championship and now, with 11 seasons behind him it looks as if he might help toss the Red Sox into their first World Series since 1918. Winner of 20 games in 1935 and at the same time the most effective pitcher in the league by the earned run rating, Lefty is slowly rounding into shape down here in the Florida sunshine and appears ready for another winning year.

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox lets Grove do his own conditioning. Bob pitches when he wants to and stops when he has had enough. He knows his own condition better than any manager could. On the occasions when he has let loose with his fast ball this spring, he has shown that 11 brilliant seasons of fast-ball pitching have not reduced his effectiveness. In fact, at the present moment Grove may not be as fast as he was back in the championship days of the Athletics, but he positively is a better and craftier pitcher, with excellent control and a fine curve ball.

Lefty Grove
Boston Red Sox

Sporting Around The Hub

Rowing at Harvard

A SPRING vacation means just one thing for eight Harvard crews—more work. The boys will stay in Cambridge during the week holiday and put in more practice. Coach Charlie Whiteside has just picked the varsity and junior varsity eights that will remain, and Coach Tod Hopple has named the two varsity 150-pound boats that will be used.

Staff Photo
Charley Whiteside

Coach Whiteside, assisted by Bert Haines, freshman coach, will name the others to remain this afternoon. The progress of the varsity crews during the past few weeks has been satisfactory to Coach Whiteside, and he anticipates no changes in the first boat until after vacation.

Those holding down seats in the two varsity boats are:

Varsity A—James F. Chace '38, stroke; Raymond S. Clark '36, 7; Douglas Erickson '38, 6; Henry F. Atherton Jr. '36, 5; James E. Gardner Jr. '36, 4; Leonard P. Eliel '36, 3; Arthur Beane '36, 2; John P. Austin '37, bow; Edward H. Bennett '37, coxswain.

Varsity B—John R. Clark '38, stroke; Richard S. Wolcott '37, 7; Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. '37, 6; John H. Gardiner '38, 5; Oliver K. Scott '37, 4; Henry Lloyd '37, 3; Roger B. Cutler '35, 2; William C Haskins '37, bow; Edward White '38 coxswain.

Here and There

A capacity house is expected at the Boston Garden tomorrow night for the "Ice Carnival Extraordinary," featuring Sonja Henie of Oslo, Norway . . . This carnival will be sponsored by The Skating Club of Boston to help raise funds for the flood victims of New England . . . Miss Henie will be surrounded by such star performers as Jackie Dunn of England, Audrey Peppe and Beatrix Loughran of New York, Maribel Vinson, Joan Tozzer, Polly Blodgett, Grace Madden, James Madden, George E. B. Hill, Roger F. Turner and others of The Skating Club of Boston . . . The Garden ice surface will be made into a large chackerboard of pale green and black squares . . . Late tonight, work will be started on the surface which will take about 3½ hours to paint . . . Supt. Bob Murphy and his men will have an eight-hour job to work on.

Governor Gives Zaboy Cup For Canoe Marathon Victory

Louis G. Zaboy, winner of the seven-mile New England canoe marathon last Oct. 12, today was presented the Governor Curley First Place Perpetual Point Trophy . . . The event was sponsored by the New England Canoe Racing Association, Inc. . . . Zaboy is a member of the Samoset Canoe Club of West Roxbury and has won several New England paddling titles . . . Nelson Raymond of Jamaica Plain, varsity and freshman hockey coach at Northeastern for the past seven years, has been appointed freshman baseball coach, according to an announcement by Edward S. Parsons, director of athletics . . . Boston University's varsity baseball squad was cut from 46 to 26 at the third outdoor practice yesterday . . . Eighteen Harvard freshmen will make a baseball trip south, beginning next week.

Red Sox Win Another

SARASOTA, Fla., March 27 (AP)—The Boston Red Sox spotted the Washington Senators five runs in the first inning yesterday before coming from behind to win their fourth straight exhibition victory, 10—8. Billy Werber led the Boston attack by batting in four runs with a pair of doubles and a single. The Senators blasted Manuel Salvo, coast league rookie, for their first inning barrage. Buddy Lewis, sensational rookie infielder, pounded out three triples and a single for the Senators.

Bees Defeat Phillies

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 27 (AP)—The Phillies were defeated, 3 to 2, in a 15-inning battle with the Boston Bees in an exhibition game yesterday. A single by Lopez, a pinch hitter, and another one-base blow by Butter Jordan after Lopez was forced to second by a base on balls to Urbanski scored the winning run.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

New York (N) 6, Chicago (N) 5.
Rochester (IL) 6, Brooklyn (N) 2.
Boston (N) 3, Philadelphia (N) 2 (10 innings).
Tulsa (TL) 14, Pittsburgh (N) 11.
St. Louis (N) 8, Detroit (A) 5.
Boston (A) 10, Washington (A) 8.
Philadelphia (A) 19, Newark (IL) 6.
New Orleans (SA) 6, Cleveland (A) 2.
Chicago (A) 22, Buffalo (IL) 2.
Buffalo (IL) 7, Columbus (AA) 6.
Baltimore (IL) 7, Albany (IL) 0.
Montreal (IL) 9, Chattanooga (SA) 3.
Toronto (IL) 6, Minneapolis (AA) 5.

Today's Schedule

Chicago (N) vs. Detroit (A).
New York (A) vs. Boston (N).
Boston (A) vs. Philadelphia (N).
New York (N) vs. Atlanta (SA).
Washington (A) vs. St. Louis (N).
Chicago (A) vs. El Paso.
Philadelphia (A) vs. Jacksonville.

Where to Dine
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"A GOOD, FREE-SWINGING MUSICAL FARCE" Lee Gaffney, Adv.
ON YOUR TOES
Ray Bolger-Luella Gear-Tamara Geva
Evgs. 8:30-55c to $3.30 Wed. Mat. 55c-$2.20
SHUBERT SAT. MAT. 2:30
55c-$2.75

Kay Winthrop Goes Into Final In N. E. Tennis

Katharine Winthrop of Boston, defending champion, came through her semifinal-round singles match this morning in the New England women's indoor tennis championships at the Longwood Covered Courts in Newton. Miss Winthrop also advanced today to the final in the doubles with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge. Miss Winthrop meets Mrs. Maynard M. Johnson next.

The final-round matches will be played tomorrow afternoon with the singles at 1:45; the doubles at 3 and the mixed doubles at 4:30.

Wins at 7—5, 6—2

Miss Winthrop won at 7—5, 6—2 from Marjorie Morrill Painter of Ledham this morning. Both held their services in the first set until Miss Winthrop broke through in the eleventh game, and then held her own delivery in the twelfth for the set.

In the second set each player started off winning a game. Then in the third game, deuce was called at least eight times before Miss Winthrop won. That was the turning point, for Miss Winthrop ran out the set and match with the loss of only one more game—the eighth.

Women's Doubles

Play in the women's doubles was brought down to the finals with Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Winthrop winning an exciting semifinal match from Mrs. Betty Corbiere and Mrs. William Endicott, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5; and the team of Mrs. Painter and Mrs. Johnson winning a 6—2, 6—2 victory over Mrs. Carlton Mabley, the former Virginia Cross, and Mrs. Robert Morris.

Eastern Fencers Seek Seven Titles

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Fencers of 12 eastern colleges tonight open their annual two-day and two-night competition for the seven titles of the intercollegiate fencing association championships. In all approximately 150 swordsmen will compete on the strips beginning this morning and coucluding their competition tomorrow night.

Arrayed against New York University, last year's winners of the coveted three-weapon team trophy, are Army, Cornell, Columbia, City College (New York), Hamilton, Harvard, Massachusetts Tech, Navy, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale. Harvard won the épée team title last year and Columbia the sabre crown while N. Y. U. led in the foils.

Two of the three 1935 individual champions also are slated to defend their titles. Hugo Castello of N. Y. U., son of the Violet coach, won the foils championship last year, and Kirkland Alexander of Princeton won the épée. Oddly, one of Castello's leading rivals is Maurice Grasson, son of the Yale coach, Robert Grasson.

Yale, Navy and Army are expected to be the Violets' leading rivals in the three-weapon competition, while the Elis are rated among the leaders in the foils and saber fencing.

Team competition will be on a round-robin basis with bouts won counting toward the title. In the individual competition the system adopted last year will be followed. The colleges will nominate their three fencers in order of preference with each fencing a round-robin in his group. Group A is the championship division.

Olympics Defeat Syracuse Again

International Hockey League

First Place Playoffs

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Olympics	2	0	6	3	2
Syracuse	0	2	3	6	0

Result March 24
Detroit Olympics 4, Syracuse 2

Result March 26
Detroit Olympics 2, Syracuse 1.

Second Place Playoffs

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	2
Buffalo	0	1	0	1	0

Result March 26
Cleveland 1, Buffalo 0.

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—The Detroit Olympics, who breezed through the 1935 International Hockey League playoffs, were well started toward the final round of this year's series today. Two games up on the Syracuse Stars, the leading eastern division team, the Olympics left their home rink behind, needing only one triumph on foreign ice to clinch the round.

The series between the leaders is on a three out of five basis, with the winner going right into the final for the title. The Olympics, after taking the opener Tuesday, 4-2, came through again in brilliant style last night to win 2-1. While the Stars should make a better showing on their own rink in the remaining games, they face a tremendous handicap in having to win three in a row. The series will be resumed at Syracuse Sunday.

The western group held the edge all around with one precinct still to be heard from. The Cleveland Falcons took a 1-0 edge over Buffalo's Bisons last night in the opener of the second-place duel. Windsor and London, third-place clubs of the two groups, swing into action for their first game at Windsor tonight. Both of these series are two-game, total goal affairs, with the winners clashing in a semifinal series.

Brown in Nine Tennis Games

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27 (AP)—The Brown varsity tennis team will engage in nine dual matches and the New England intercollegiates this season. The season opens on April 24 with Vermont and closes on May 23 with Holy Cross. The schedule: April 24—Vermont; 25—M. I. T., at Cambridge; 29—Colby; May 2—Wesleyan; 6—Providence College; 11 and 12—New England intercollegiates at Middletown; 13—Harvard, at Cambridge; 15—Tufts; 20—Amherst, at Amherst, and 23—Holy Cross.

Next Bruins Manager?

By a Staff Photographer
Eddie Shore
Boston Defense Player Who May Succeed Frank Patrick

Shore Logical Choice For Managership; Bruins Collapse

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., March 27—The aftermath to the "fadeout" of the almost-famous Boston Bruins here today concerned the next manager of the team. Discussions swept the Royal York corridors and lobby throughout most of last night and today searching for the cause of the team's collapse at the Maple Leaf Gardens when the Bruins, going into the second period of the game against Toronto with a 4-0 lead, were ripped through for six goals in less than 12 minutes to lose the game, 8-3, and the round 8-6.

Unless the Bruins are sold to an outside party before the 1936-37 campaign opens, Eddie Shore, captain and 10-year veteran defenseman, is the logical choice to succeed Frank Patrick. Rumors during most of the past season indicated the termination of Patrick as Boston mentor at the conclusion this season. Last night and today they seemed certain.

Opinion Is Divided

Reports frequently filtered through to Boston from road trips this season that the one-time Edmonton farmer boy often ran the team from the ice. Whether true or not is immaterial, the big fellow has long had confidence that he could handle the job and his many years of service to Boston hockey can hardly be denied.

Playing managers seldom have succeeded in major-league hockey. Witness the attempt of Lionel Conacher a few years back with Americans. The more modern examples of course, leave opinion divided. Sylvio Mantha of Canadiens finished out of the playoffs this year, but Red Dutton, with Americans, has his team in the running for the first time since 1929.

Frenzied Scene

This article on Shore as manager of the Bruins is not entirely the result of so-called faulty "master-minding." The known friction between Art Ross, general manager of the Bruins organization, and Patrick, personnel director, has not subsided and the latter already has opened negotiations elsewhere. No statements are forthcoming concerning the possible purchase of the Bruins by Art Ross or the Boston Garden, but in either case, or a combination of both, Shore probably will be the choice.

From a Toronto viewpoint, the Maple Leaf victory last night was an inspiring spectacle. Bowlers, programs, paper and debris of like description littered the ice surface at the final bell. The happy Toronto players were congratulated by the Bruins. A frenzied scene, dominated by Conn Smythe in the winners' dressing room, contrasted with a sorrowful atmosphere in the Bruin room. Manager Smythe, rightly, had much to say and Patrick, nothing. Ross rushed through the milling Leaf admirers to congratulate Smythe.

Long after the game some semblence of sound reasoning to analyze the defeat was attempted by Bruin adherents. Some blamed the referees, some thought Shore erred in securing a needless 10-minute misconduct penalty, and others pointed out their "Monday morning quarterbacking" strategy. The best and most logical solution seemed the admittance that the Leafs were flying and swept the Bruins completely out of the picture by taking advantage of the "breaks."

Toronto players were slightly riled by a previous story in the city papers of radical trades and changes for next year. The first period they opened with a half-hearted attack which might have been the effect of that story. Boston entered the game with a 3-goal lead and Bill Cowley sifted through in the second minute of play to give the visitors a 4-goal lead.

Trailing by Four Goals

Going into the second period trailing 4 goals, it looked hopeless for Toronto. Then things began to hum. Shore went off the ice at the six-minute period for tripping Jack Shill. Clancy and Conacher scored at 7:26 and 7:56 on gang plays. Shore returned, and at 11:36 Red Horner banged in the third counter. Here is where the finale took place. Shore protested that Horner stood in the crease, and when Odie Cleghorn ruled otherwise, Shore lifted the puck at him and was waved off for 10 minutes. Three more goals rattled by poor Thompson, total 6 goals in less than 12 minutes, something in the way of a record in modern playoff history at least. Cowley ended the second period scoring with a goal for Boston at 19:40, and the teams left the ice with Toronto leading, 6—2, and no fault of Thompson.

In the third session Conacher counted his third goal of the evening and Weiland replied for Boston, but at 13:55 Buzz Boll clinched matters with a spectacular solo.

National Hockey League Playoffs

First Place Teams

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	2	0	4	0	4
Montreal	0	2	0	4	0

Result March 24
Detroit 1, Montreal 0.

Result March 26
Detroit 3, Montreal 0.

Second Place Teams

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst
Toronto	1	1	8	6
Boston	1	1	6	8

Result March 24
Boston 3, Toronto 0.

Result March 26
Toronto 8, Boston 3.

Third Place Teams

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst
N. Y. Americans	1	1	7	5
Chicago	1	1	5	7

Result March 24
New York American 3, Chicago 0.

Result March 26
Chicago 5, New York Americans 4.

First-place teams playing three out of five game series. Toronto and New York Americans won other playoffs on total goals.

Briefs

It was the third time Toronto had eliminated Boston in playoff hockey, three years ago last year, and this year.

Charlie Conacher probably played the greatest game of his hockey career and the entire team followed in close pursuit.

In all there were 16 penalties, nine to the Leafs and seven to Boston. Shore had a minor and a 10-minute misconduct affair. The last act of shooting the puck resembled that of King Clancy in Boston for which wily King received only two minutes.

The New York Americans lost the second game of their playoff series with the Chicago Black Hawks at Chicago last night; but, as the score was 5—4, they advanced to the second round on a total-goal score of 7—5. They will now meet the Toronto Maple Leafs in a two-out-of-three game series for the right to play the winner of the first-place playoffs.

Detroit defeated the Montreal Maroons at Montreal last night in the first-place playoffs for the second straight time, 3—0, and these two teams now go to Detroit where the Maroons will have to win three straight if they are to defend the Stanley Cup in the final playoffs.

Scribe Forecasts Cleveland to Top American League

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Reading from west to east along the American League training trials, it's fairly obvious (1) that the Cleveland Indians are rapidly shaping up as the club to beat in the American League, (2) that, by contrast, the Detroit Tigers are by no means all set and r'arin' to go in their hunt for a third straight pennant, and (3) that the Boston Red Sox are still rattling around in their platinum-plated box.

Cleveland is in a good spot to lead the Tiger hunt, combined with taking pot-shots at the hand-picked, prepaid collection of "ivory" down East. Th tribe from the shores of Lake Erie hasn't had to do much tinkering this year. The club's lineup was all set before Manager Steve O'Neill called the roll. It has power and a stronger pitching staff. It's just a question of whether the Indians keep their strength over a full season's stretch.

Tigers Slipping?

Having run the grapefruit gamut last spring with a prediction the Tigers would "breeze" to their second straight pennant, which they did, this writer has a hunch it may be time to hop off the Detroit bandwagon. We don't take it for granted (1) that Al Simmons will make such a tremendous difference in the Tiger batting power; (2) that the club's pitching will be as reliable as it was last season; or (3) that the world champions will be fully prepared to offset a crackup at one or two vital spots in the lineup.

All the extra punch Simmons can provide probably will be needed. Goose Goslin—despite his world series heroics—is fading. Holdout Hank Greenberg, the 1935 powerhouse, is on his way to camp but obviously isn't going to be in shape for a fast start or likely, anyway, to duplicate his mark of driving in 170 runs.

On top of this the failure of Al Crowder's arm to round into condition leaves a big pitching gap, for Mickey Cochrane to fill. The veteran won 16 games last season. Among the star Tiger newcomers is Roxie Lawson, a very promising young pitcher, but he doesn't figure to replace Crowder or win 16 games. Maybe he won't have to. Bridges, Rowe and Auker still shape up as a better trio than any other club in the league can show. The Tiger margin, however, isn't what it was a year ago or last September, all things considered.

Red Sox a Dark Horse

What about the Red Sox? For all their big names, ballyhoo and beauty they look like a "problem club" for Messrs. Yawkey, Collins and Cronin to handle. They've got everything but the right combination so far. There's no payoff on exhibition games but it will take time to develop teamwork. This is not to suggest there has been or is likely to be friction, unless the club gets off to a bad start.

Meanwhile the New York Yankees, once the hub of all American League arguments, seem to be headed nowhere in particular. The Yanks not only have been beset by holdout trouble but they have a one-man infield, consisting mainly of Lou Gehrig. Only a series of good breaks, including the success of the rookie sensation, Joe Dimaggio, the return of Gomez and Ruffing to top-notch pitching form and the recovery of Crosetti and Lazzeri as a regular keystone combination, can keep the Yankees in a contending position. About the only thing they can be sure of now is that Gehrig's big bat will be potent from the start.

N.Y.Y.C. Approves Changes in Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—New York Yacht Club, repository of tradition, and mostly conservative in its attitude, went considerably modern last night, when the spring meeting of the club was held at the clubhouse, with 56 members, representing 19 yachts, present.

The demands of the challengers for the America's Cup, involving details of measurement and regulations as to load waterline, by which the required marks must show with the crew aboard, the determining of the draft, of class J sloops, at 15 feet, of class K at 13 feet 3 inches, and of class L at 11 feet 9 inches, clinched by a provision that any excess is to be multiplied by three in addition to the rating, and a change in the method of measuring the freeboard, and of determining the minimum diameter of the mast, were adopted, to open the way for another challenger for 1937.

Himes to Pilot New Haven Eagles

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27 (AP)—Normie Himes, who finished out the season as manager of the New Haven Eagles hockey team of the Canadian-American League, was signed to return as pilot next season. Himes supplanted Joe Simpson as manager during the latter part of the campaign, and succeeded in keeping the Eagles in the thick of the fight to enter the Fontaine Cup playoffs until the Springfield Indians eliminated New Haven in one of the final games.

Yale Names Levering for Coach

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27 (AP)—The Yale A. A. announced last night the appointment of Walter B. Levering, class of 1933, as junior varsity football coach. Levering, former jayvee backfield coach, succeeds Stewart Scott, who resigned several weeks ago. The A. A. named Gerald Ford, who formerly played center on University of Michigan varsity teams, Levering's assistant. Ford was jayvee line coach last season.

Paul Dean Signs

BRADENTON, Fla., March 27 (AP)—Paul Dean, St. Louis Cardinal pitcher, signed his 1936 contract yesterday. The signing was a formality, as Dean accepted the salary offered in a telephone conversation last Sunday night with Branch Rickey, vice-president of the club. Terms, in line with St. Louis policy, were not disclosed.

Northeastern Elects Merton Rice

The Northeastern varsity basketball team elected Merton Rice, Chelsea junior in the college of engineering, captain of the 1937 five at a dinner to the squad last night. He was one of New England's outstanding defensive players in college basketball, and will have the honor of leading the Huskies in their first New England College Conference League basketball next winter.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Uncle Sam and the Olympic Championships

THE series of articles which the Associated Press has been running regarding the prospects of Uncle Sam retaining the Olympic track and field championship title at Berlin this coming summer has not only furnished a lot of very interesting reading on the subject, but it has given a clear insight into the prospects of the United States holding the championship which it has won ever since the famous games were renewed at Athens in 1896. These articles were compiled by the Associated Press sports editor in collaboration with some of the leading track and field coaches of the country and it is safe to say that they are as accurate forecasts as could possibly be made so far in advance of the coming games. And what is still more, we believe that they will be found to be just as accurate after the final United States tryouts for the team have been held next July.

Short Runs, Hurdles and Jumps

It is not surprising to find the coaches predicting America's strength will lie in the short runs, the hurdles and the jumps, as that has been the part of the program in which the wearers of the Stars and Stripes have been accustomed to pile up their winning points. When it comes to the distance runs and the weight events, the American winners have been few and far between. But it is interesting to note that one or two of the American coaches are quite optimistic regarding America's chance of winning in the 1500-meter run, which they have not won since 1908, and 5000-meter run, which they have never been able to take. On the other hand, it looks very much as if the Americans would not make as good a showing as usual in the discus throw and the decathlon.

Coach Dean Cromwell
Southern California

Californians Should Predominate

That California will furnish more members for the American track and field team than any other part of the country also seems to be the consensus among the coaches. To one who has watched the three Californian colleges—Southern California, Stanford and California—clean up the team championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America year after year, such an announcement fails to furnish any surprise. Of course, the American Olympic teams are not confined to college athletes; but many college athletes who now represent coast clubs will win places on the American team, so that together the representatives of the Golden Gate State should outnumber the other sections of the country. The East and Middle West are expected to have the largest representations.

Three Double-Duty Athletes

Winners of more than one championship in a meet have been few and far between. In fact, since the renewal of the games there have been only 22 athletes who have been able to win two or more titles at any one of the 10 Olympiads that have been held. One of these, Alvin C. Kranzlein of the United States, won four in one meet. Ray C. Ewry of the United States won three titles in two meets and two in two others, while John D. Lightbody of the United States and Paavo Nurmi of Finland won three each in one meet. Fifteen of the 22 repeaters represented the United States. If Uncle Sam is to have a repeater this year, it is the consensus among the coaches that Jesse Owens, Ohio State University; Ralph H. Metcalfe, former Marquette University star, and Eulace Peacock of Temple University are the only ones who will be likely to compete in more than one event and so have a chance to win more than one title. It should not be forgotten that one of the above trio—Owens—made new records for the 220-yard dash, 220-yard low hurdles and running broad jump and also tied the record for the 100-yard dash all in one meet last spring. And as the 100- and 200-meter dashes and running broad jump will be on the 1936 Olympic program, it might be just as well to consider the possibility of Uncle Sam being represented by an athlete who will take three individual titles next August.

Medica Heads a Star Gathering Of Nation's Mermen at New Haven

BULLETIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27 (AP)—Jack Medica of Seattle today successfully defended his 1500-meter freestyle title in the opening of the N. C. A. A. swimming championships. Medica was timed in 20.23.7 for a new N. C. A. A. record.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26 (AP)—Jack Medica, brilliant University of Washington ace, heads a galaxy of the nation's leading mermen assembled here for a two-day assault on the thirteenth annual National Collegiate A. A. swimming titles.

The 22-event program scheduled today and Saturday in the Payne Whitney pool at Yale has attracted 129 swimmers from 33 colleges and universities scattered throughout the nation. Eleven titles, three of them held by Medica, will be the target.

The meet, which holds unusual significance because it is the first important gathering of prospective Olympians in swimming, opened today when Medica goes out in defense of his 1500-meter crown.

The Seattle star, who also holds the 220-yard and 440-yard freestyle titles, is expected to be pressed for major honors by Jim Gilhula of Southern California and Johnny Macionis, Yale's spectacular sophomore. Jack Kasley, Michigan junior; Charley Hutter, Harvard's undefeated sophomore sprint star; Danny Zehr, Northeastern's Conference champion; Graham Cummin, Harvard; W. Howard Willey, Princeton's I. S. A. champion; Dick Cooke and Norris Hoyt, Yale; Gene Gisbourne, Penn.; Walters, Iowa; Hurd, Oregon; Jim Patterson, Ohio, and Fehsenfeld, Michigan, are other outstanding contestants.

Titles to be decided today are the 50-yard and 220-yard freestyle, 150-yard backstroke, 300-meter medley relay, 1500-meter freestyle and one meter (low board) diving.

The 100-yard and 440-yard freestyle, 200-yard breaststroke, 400-yard relay and three meter (high board) fancy diving finals will take place Saturday.

Most of the swimmers and divers engaged in tune-up sessions yesterday in Yale's two tanks. Medica and Gilhula have been on the scene since the start of the week, and with Macionis have spent most of the time completing preparations for the tests.

The University of Illinois 440-yard relay team—Henry Hansen, Norm Lewis, Warren Overman and John Ervin, with coach Ed Manley, came here by plane from Chicago, marking the first athletic team from that institution to take to the air to reach a destination. The quartet won the Western Conference title in record time recently.

Ray Daughters, who accompanied Medica here and serves as his coach, said the Pacific Coast star was "hot" for a savage attack on the 220-yard and 440-yard freestyle standards. Medica's weight was reported at 187, two pounds overweight, but he was expected to lose this surplus poundage during the 1500-meter race.

Yale's Swimmers Enter A. A. U. Senior Meet

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—Yale's perennially powerful swimming forces will make their first bid in more than a decade for the national A. A. U. senior team championship at the Lake Shore Athletic Club April 1-4.

The Blue has compiled an enviable record in dual meet and intercollegiate championship competition in recent years, but has not made a pass at the A. A. U. title. However, Coach Bob Kiphuth has named his rugged five-man squad of John Macionis, Richard Cooke, Norris Hoyt, Donald Willcox and Charles Rogers for next week's championship scramble.

Yale, with the University of Michigan, Iowa, winner of the Big Ten team title, and Jack Medica, the University of Washington's great freestyler, will head for Chicago immediately after the national intercollegiate meet at New Haven, Conn., tomorrow night.

Dartmouth Ousts Stark As Basketball Coach

HANOVER, N. H., March 27 (AP)—Albert D. (Dolly) Stark, voted as the National League's outstanding umpire, has been released as varsity basketball coach by Dartmouth College, which has put the position on a full-time basis. Stark is now in Palm Beach, Fla.

Stark's successor is Osborne G. Cowle, at present coach of football, baseball and basketball at State Teachers College, River Falls, Wis.

The dapper umpire, who refused to accept President Ford Frick's terms for the coming baseball season because he thought he could better himself in the business world, started his basketball coaching career at Burlington, Vt. high school. In 1924 he was appointed freshman coach at Dartmouth and five years later, when he received his first National League umpire's contract, he was promoted to varsity coach.

Williams College Elects

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 27—The Williams hockey team has elected Walter Fuchs of Granite Springs, N. Y., to captain the varsity sextet for 1937. He has been a member of the varsity team for two seasons, playing a strong game at defense.

Springfield Indians Lead In Can-Am Playoff Series

Can.-Am. Hockey League Standing

Second Team Playoff

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Springfield	1	0	3	2	2
Providence	0	1	2	3	0

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27 (AP)—The Springfield Indians took a lead over the Rhode Island Reds in their preliminary playoff series in the Canadian-American Hockey League by beating the Providence outfit, 3 to 2, here tonight.

In the last half of the first period the Indians scored three goals. They held that lead and continued to outplay the Reds. The Providence outfit missed many opportunities. They were turned aside time and time again by the marvelous goal tending of Benny Grant, in the net for Springfield in place of Abbie Cox.

Cincinnati Releases Grissom

TAMPA, Fla., March 27 (AP)—One of the Cincinnati Reds' three remaining holdout problems was disposed of yesterday with the release of Lee Grissom, rookie pitcher, under option to the Nashville Vols of the Southern Association. Babe Herman and Tommy Thevenow are the only two Reds now on the holdout list.

Olympic Basketball Tryouts

Utah State 42, Kansas 37.
DePaul 36, Minnesota 30.
Arkansas 43, W. K. Teachers 36.
Washington 35, Oregon State 29.

Vast Highway System Linking Alberta and Siberia Planned; $500,000,000 Estimated Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The world's biggest road-building scheme in modern times is likely to be a reality instead of a dream of the future, and it will center or radiate from Edmonton, Alta., if plans of a group of New York and Los Angeles financial interests are carried out.

W. A. Fallow, Provincial Minister of Public Works, announced this week that representatives of these financial interests had unfolded to him a plan to build a $500,000,000 highway system connecting Edmonton with the Northwest Territories, the Yukon, Alaska—and finally Siberia. The highway would reach the latter country through a tunnel under Bering Straits, and from the Asiatic end would pass on to the great cities of the Orient.

In Formative Stage

The scheme seems like a dream to most people, but the Alberta Minister of Public Works declared when making the announcement:

"I am satisfied that they are in earnest and that the highway will eventually come, but I am not prepared to say when. There are many obstacles to be overcome and the scheme is still in the formative stage."

The vast mineral wealth of the northland, which has recently been proved in the mining areas loaded with pitchblende, gold, silver, copper and other minerals, as well as the deposits of oil at Fort Norman and in other regions of the subarctic, are some of the inducements that make the scheme attractive.

Would Open Up Subarctic

If a highway for heavy motor traffic was built connecting Edmonton with the great mining regions north of this city, the subarctic sections to which Edmonton is the gateway would become among the world's most active and valuable mineral zones.

The huge cost of the road connecting Alaska with Siberia via a tunnel would be made up from tolls charged to traffic.

First link in the project, it is reported, would be the building of a hard-surfaced road between Fort McMurray and Athabaska.

A year or two ago another road-building scheme was mooted in North America when a plan to construct a hard-surface road running north and south from the Arctic to Mexico City was broached. In that scheme much of the highway system now existing across the United States would be utilized and only sections at the northern and southern extremities would have to be built from the foundation upwards. But so far the scheme has gone no farther.

Material Ready

In the new scheme announced as a possibility by Mr. Fallow, advantage would be taken of the abundant supplies of road-building material to be found in the north country. At Fort McMurray there are the largest deposits of bituminous sands to be found on the continent, and these have already been proved of the greatest value in hard surfacing some of the highways in Alberta.

It sounds like a vision called up by Aladdin's fabled lamp, but if the scheme should ever materialize, motorists will someday be able to jump in their automobiles and drive over smooth surfaced highways across the northwestern section of the American continent to visit Siberia, for a change, and great trucks laden with the ores and furs of the Arctic will ply their traffic southward along the roadway to Edmonton and the railway.

West Australian Students Oppose Book Censorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—At this year's summer school of the University of Western Australia, an innovation was introduced by permitting the students to arrange camping accommodation within the university grounds.

The women students arranged sleep-out accommodation for themselves on the roof of the hall.

Before the school closed a meeting of students was held and the following resolution was passed for transmission to the Prime Minister for Australia, and to each of the members from this state in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

"This meeting of students at the adult education summer school of the University of Western Australia emphatically protests against the interference with liberty by the Commonwealth book censorship, and portions of the Crimes Act, and proposed amendments to it.

On to Arctic by Motor!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A party of British motorists is going to leave London for a motor rally to the arctic June 20.

The expedition is to take three weeks. The drivers will travel for many miles along the most northerly motor road in Europe, indeed, it is claimed, in the world. Some 400 miles of the trip will be traveled inside the Arctic Circle.

THis rally to the land of the midnight sun, claimed to be the first ever, is being organized by Mr. R. R. Gordon-Barrett, British motor sportsman, in collaboration with the Royal Automobile Clubs of Britain, Norway and Sweden and the Suomi Touring Club of Finland.

The journey will occupy nearly a month and the cars will travel a total of about 3200 miles.

The northern road, which is the objective of the rally, runs from the Gulf of Bosnia to the shores of Petsamo on the Arctic Ocean.

To reach this road the motorists will have to travel over the desolate mountains of central Norway, across the wild Kjolen Mountains and through the northernmost parts of Sweden and then across the steppe-like country of Finland.

After Trondjem, on the west coast of Norway, there will be no night for the travelers.

British Schools Await Decision on Homework

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Boys and girls of Great Britain today are eagerly discussing a prospect that has arisen of the easing of their school lessons.

The House of Commons has passed a unanimous resolution which the Government has approved, suggesting that United Kingdom school children are being overdriven and that what is known as "homework," that is the learning of lessons outside school hours, ought to be abolished.

Inquiry Under Way

This resolution was proposed by a supporter of the Government and seconded by a member of the Opposition. It was debated recently. It says that "it is undesirable that school children should have their evenings occupied with homework, to the exclusion of rest and recreation." It adds that "whenever practicable, preparation on the school premises should be substituted for homework."

Mr. Oliver Stanley, Minister of Education, agreed with it on behalf of the Cabinet and said he was awaiting the result of an inquiry into the question.

"The Board of Education," he added, "is as determined that the whole matter should be considered and that what is wrong should be put right, as anyone in the House."

Two Sides to Question

There has beeen much discussion since then as to the advantages and disadvantages of the existing system which, it is agreed, has grown up owing to the need imposed upon schools to push their pupils through set examinations, rather than to concentrate upon the all-round development of capacities.

Homework, it is said, means transferring to parents supervision which ought to be performed by the teachers. On the other hand it is admitted that it often enables hours of study to be extended with less strain to the pupil than might be involved if an equivalent amount of time were added to what is already spent in school.

The problem to be solved is recognized therefore, as difficult, yet calling for the most careful review.

Japan to Build Orient's Biggest Radio Stations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Japan proposes to erect the most powerful broadcasting stations in the Orient before the end of the present year. Two are to be set up in the vicinity of the town of Kawaguchi, a short distance northwest of Tokyo. The height of one set of antennae will be 1017 feet, while the other will rise to a height of 720 feet. The cost of the new installation is estimated at 3,000,000 yen, or about $900,000.

Orders have already been placed with the Tokyo Electrical Company for the manufacture of two sets of broadcasting apparatus, at a cost of 1,000,000 yen. Each of the new broadcasting sets will possess a capacity of 170 kilowatts and will use a general service strength of 150 kilowatts. The strength of the seven key stations which are now located in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sendai and Sapporo is 10 kilowatts; and it is believed the new stations will be much better assured against disturbance by weather or other causes.

The new sets are said to insure the reproduction of correct natural tone in broadcasting.

The stations will be equipped with machinery and parts of exclusively Japanese manufacture.

2,000,000 Users

Radio has been taken up as enthusiastically as many other western inventions in the Island Empire. The first radio program in Japan was given on March 22, 1925, from a small station of 500 watts power. There are now 30 broadcasting stations in Japan, and the number of radio users is in the neighborhood of 2,000,000.

Broadcasting in Japan is a government monopoly, with some features of a co-operative service. Although Japanese businessmen very definitely believe that it pays to advertise and use every available resouce for this purpose, from the big balloons which hang over Tokyo on calm days to processions of drum-beating, outlandishly dressed clowns, which attract throngs of admiring children, commercialism is barred from Japanese radio programs.

Broadcasting is under the control of a single organization, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, which is supervised by the Ministry of Communications. So governmental control is highly centralized, although Japanese radio programs seem to offer more entertainment and less propaganda than the radio fare set forth by some European dictatorships.

No Political Speeches

All political speeches, including proceedings of the Imperial Diet, like advertising, are excluded from the broadcasting service. Over the radio one gets news broadcast by agencies and leading newspapers, concerts of Japanese and Western music, setting-up exercises, entertainment of various kinds.

The broadcasting service is sold to the people who use it. Everyone who wishes to purchase a radio set pays a yen for the privilege and is enrolled as a subscriber by the National Broadcasting Corporation. He then pays dues of 75 sen a month, totaling nine yen, or a little less than $3 a year. In this way the Broadcasting Corporation is able to meet its expenses and enlarge its service without recourse either to advertisers or to a government subsidy.

Radio programs are sometimes exchanged between Japan and Manchoukuo.

The number of subscribers was 948,822 at the end of 1931, 1,320,143 at the end of 1932, 1,627,836 at the end of 1933, 1,897,298 at the end of 1934 and is now probably over two million.

Greeks Stand Almost Solidly Back of King

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The Greeks are in a hopeful mood. They think King George II has begun a new and happy chapter in Greek history.

It is remarkable that practically all political parties share this expectation to a greater or lesser extent. The two great middle parties especially, are delighted, namely, the Liberals who were led by the late Eleutherios Venizelos and the Populists led by Panayoti Tsaldaris.

The former were long against the return of the King, but King George's first acts appeared so wise, moderate, and conciliatory that the Venezelists became his ardent supporters, while it goes without saying that the main Royalist Party, the Populists, are pleased with the restoration of the monarchy. For the moment fully 80 per cent of the Greeks feel that a dark, turbulent epoch has given way to a calmer, brighter one.

Europe's Oldest People

The Greeks are the oldest people in Europe. More than four millenniums they have been living here in this peninsula and on the islands scattered about it. The names over the shop doors in Athens today are the same that were here 3000 years ago.

Buildings still star that were erected long before the Christian era, and visitors in Athens continue to look up in wonder at the same magnificent columns that excited the awe of visitors while Babylon still flourished, and the glory of the Ptolemies filled the world. The Greeks are, indeed, a very old people. But the Greek state is very new.

A comprehensive, united Greek state never existed in ancient times. There were many separate Greek states, but they disappeared as political factors in the second century A. D. After that Greece and the Greeks were submerged successively by Romans, Byzantines, barbarians, and Turks.

Period of Submersion

The sway of these last continued nearly five centuries and reduced the peninsula of Greece to a wretched, arid, scantily-populated province of illiterate peasants and shepherds who tended their flocks and cultivated their gardens or vineyards amid ancient ruins and stray marble slabs which they used as doorsteps before their cabins.

Athens was a squalid town of a few thousand people. The red fezzes of Moslems were to be seen in all parts of the peninsula. Turkish beys owned all the choicest land, which at best was rare, and the Turkish crescent floated over every Greek island. There was not a good road in the country. Schools were practically unknown, and Slavic or Albanian dialects were constantly heard in market places where Greek orators had once enthralled great audiences.

100 Years of Strife

But at the beginning of the third decade of the last century a few bolder Greeks, with encouragement and help from abroad, launched a revolt against Turkish domination. Then followed 100 years of strife, suffering and extreme tension, of revolutions, of conspiracies and wars.

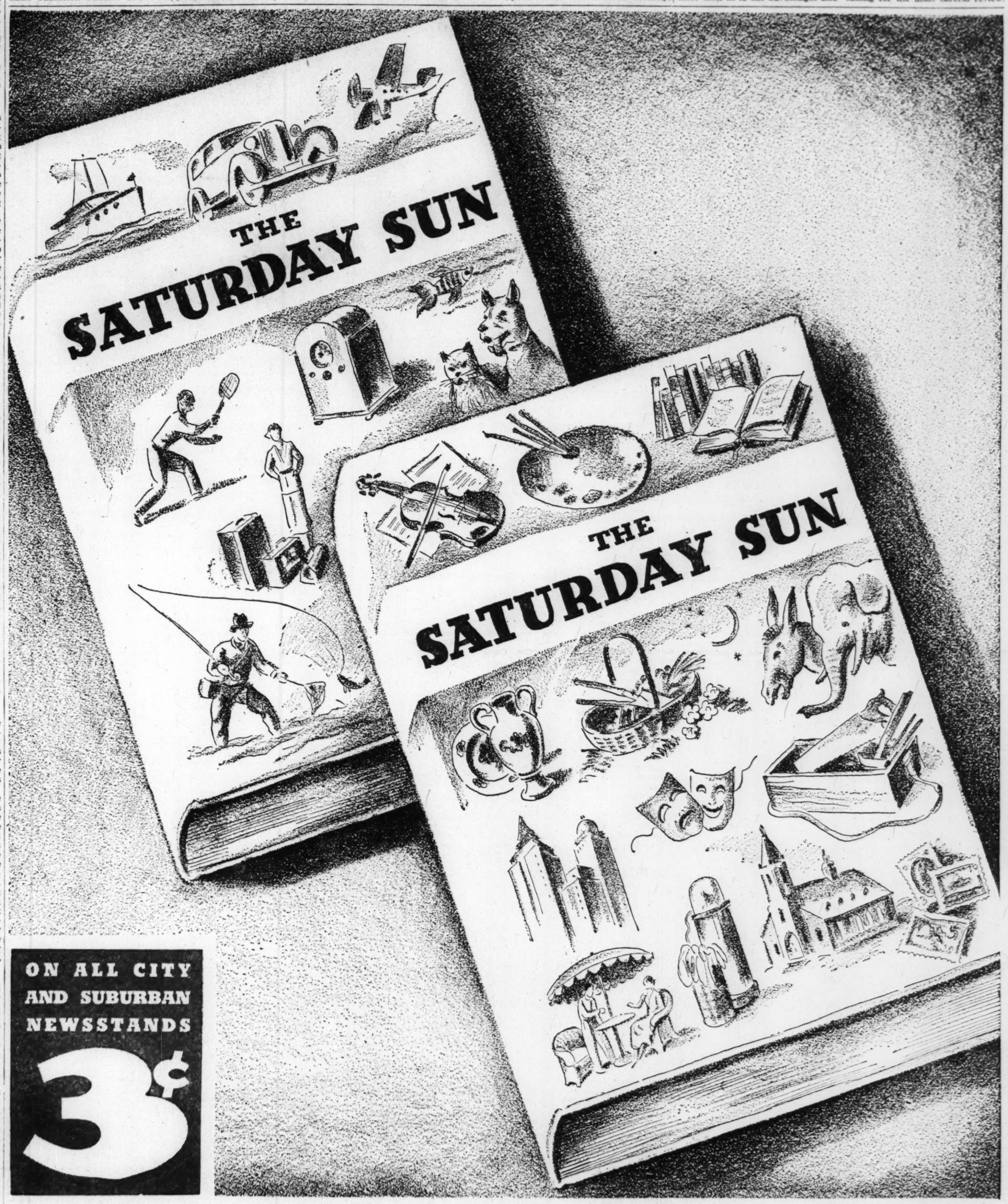
However, all that is ended. The wars of liberation are over. The Peloponnesus, Attica, Thessaly, Epirus, Macedonia, and Crete, one after the other, have found their places in a free Greece.

Reconstruction Awaited

It is a moment for stabilization, tranquillity and construction. It is as when the Persians departed from Greece 2400 years ago and left Pericles in peace to build up Athens.

The people demand order and progress and look to King George for it. He has started exceedingly well. He has inspired enthusiastic support and admiration. He has won confidence and devotion. On every side, people call him a good leader. They say a new era is here. May their hopes come true!

With stability, Greece would be transformed.



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NEW YORK

Listed Stock Quotations • Commodity and Money Markets

Profit Taking Causes Losses in Wide Diversity of Stock Issues

Fairly General Selling Forces Market Lower

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Trends were substantially downward in today's stock market.

Many of the recent industrial leaders backed up fractions to 2 points, with declines of 4 or more in a few issues.

Brokers said the refusal of the list, generally, to follow the strength of specialties during recent sessions encouraged profit taking. The pace was fast in the declining periods.

Near the start of the final hour principal losers included Allied Chemical, Amerada, du Pont, American Smelting, Kennecott, Chrysler General Motors, Deere, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Douglas Aircraft. The rails and utilities were more resistant than other groups.

The late tone was heavy. Transfers approximated 1,800,000 shares.

At Chicago wheat was off ⅛ to ¾ of a cent a bushel and corn was ¼ to ⅝ firmer. Bonds were mixed. Foreign currencies weakened in terms of the dollar.

A tinge of irregularity crept into the bond market today, largely as a result of backward tendencies in the federal department and in the low-priced rail group.

While buyers showed no disposition to bid for securities, offerings were well absorbed at minor fractional concessions. Government dealers looked upon the slight setback in that division as a logical outcome of the sharp upturn on Thursday, which sent several issues into new 1936 highs. Trading in all sections was slow and featureless.

Home Owners Loan 2¾s and 3s, both of which were in heavy demand in the previous sessions, slipped back 4-32s each to 101.24 and 102.25, respectively, and several Treasury loans from 1-32 to 3-32s. One or two were a shade higher.

In the corporate section, fractional losses were shown by Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, Pacific Gas 5s, and Postal Telegraph 5s.

Gainers of equal amounts included St. Paul 5s at 23⅜, Consolidated Edison 5½s at 104, Missouri Pacific 5s at 33½. Nickel Plate 4½s at 83, and South Pacific 4½s at 89¾.

Foreign bonds were a trifle more steady. Australian 7s and Canadian 4s were among those moving up a shade, while fractional declines were shown by German 5½s and Belgium 7s.

Wheat Lower Late Today After Minneapolis Break

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP) — Executing a right about face movement wheat late today went downhill, influenced by a break in Minneapolis that carried May contracts to below $1 there.

Minneapolis May wheat fell to 99½ cents, a new low price record for the season. This reduced the Minneapolis premium over Chicago to 3½ cents, against 18 cents earlier in the season.

Wheat closed weak, ⅛-⅞ under yesterday's finish, May 96-96⅛, July 87-87⅛, corn ⅛-¾ advanced, May 59¼, oats ⅛-½ off, and provisions verying from 12 cents setback to a rise of 2 cents.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Ending of weekly accounts restricted business in the stock market today. German bonds and some Paris favorites hardened, while prices for gilt-edged securities were maintained on light investment buying. Transatlantic shares recovered somewhat in the early trading. Other section swere undecided and the closing was dull.

Paris: International and chemical issues moved higher in a quiet market. Bank shares developed irregularity while rentes declined. The close was steady.

Liverpool: Near month cotton futures continued to feel the influence of a tight spot situation, with trade calling and Bombay buying in later positions.

Dividend Declarations

Resumed

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Stock of Record
Gotham S Hos pf	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 13

Accumulated

Gotham S Hos pf	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 13
Pure Oil 8½ pf a$25.50			Apr. 20	Apr. 7
Do 6% pf b$19.12½			Apr. 20	Apr. 7
Do 5½% pf c$16.87½			Apr. 20	Apr. 7

Irregular

Mid-Cont Petrol Cp 40c	June	1	May	1

Liquidating

Philip M Con Inc 75c	Mar.	31	.....	

Regular

Gen Mills	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Industrial Credit Corp of New Eng	32c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do 7% pf	87½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Liquid Carbonic	40c	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
McLellan Strs pf $1.50	Q		May 1	Apr. 19
Nati Distil Prods	50c	Q	Mar 1	Apr. 15
Pacific Lighting	60c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Reading Co	50c	Q	May 14	Apr. 16

a In respect of stock not deposited under plan; stock deposited to receive in exchange 1.36 shares new 6% preferred and $1.50 in cash, or one share new 8% preferred, 724-100ths of a share new 6% preferred and $1.50 in cash.

b In respect of stock not deposited under plan; stock deposited to receive in exchange 1.18 shares new 6% preferred and $1.12½ in cash.

c In respect of stock not deposited under plan; stock deposited to receive in exchange 1.16 shares new 6% preferred and 87½ cents in cash.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 25: Receipts, $64,932,142; expenditures, $76,861,132; net balance, $2,921,136,381. Customs receipts for the month, $28,257,227. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,648,634,149; expenditures, $5,246,697,434, including $2,262,061,970 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $2,597,773,285. Gross debt, $31,438,594,769, an increase of $2,311,605 over the previous day. Gold assets, $10,176,842,356.

Electrical Products

The net income of Electrical Products Consolidated for 1935, after expenses, federal taxes and other charges, equals $85,396, equal to 76 cents a share on 111,668 capital shares, compared with $71,139, or 64 cents a share, in 1934.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar.27	Last Mar.26
74¾	68	Acme Steel (2½$)	68⅛	68	68	69
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	12⅝	12	12½	12⅝
28¾	27	Adams Millis (1)	26	25½	26	26
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	3½	3½	3½
9	7⅞	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
194	168½	Air Reduction (2$)	186	187½	187½	191
8¾	2	Airway Elec App	4⅞	4¾	4½	5
17⅜	14⅝	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	15	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
30½	13⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	25	24¾	24¾	25⅝
29½	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	22	22	22	
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	33½	33½	33½	33⅝
207	167	Allied Chem (6)	203½	199	199	204½
27¾	23½	Allied Mills (1)	27⅝	26¾	26¾	27⅝
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8¾	8½	8½	8¼
74½	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	70¼	70	70	71
48	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	47	46	46½	47
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	25⅞	25½	25½	25½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	111	106⅝	110	111½
63½	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	54½	53¼	53½	54½
51⅞	42½	Am Bank Note (⅛b)	50	49	49	50
50⅝	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	48½	48	48	48½
132½	125¾	Am Brake-S&F pf (7)	128½	128½	128¼	130
134½	115⅞	Am Can (4f)	119¼	118½	119¼	119¾
41	33⅜	Am Car & Fdry	34¾	33½	34¼	35⅜
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	64½	64⅜	64½	65
47½	31	Am Chain	45½	45	45½	45½
125	114¾	Am Chain pf (5¼g)	122	122	1222	
93⅛	88	Am Chicle (3f)	92	92	92	92
13½	8⅛	Am Colortype	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞
33⅜	27	Am Com Alcohol	27½	27⅝	28	28⅛
34⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	21½	20½	21	22¼
95	89½	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	92	92	92	
3⅜	1½	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅛	2½	2⅜	2⅜
9⅝	7	Am & For Pow	9¼	8⅞	9	9⅜
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	40	37	37	39½
37⅛	28	Am & For Pow 6	34¾	32½	33½	35½
17⅝	12¼	Am & For Pow 2pf	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16½	16¼	16¼	17
8⅝	5¾	Am Hide & L	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7¾
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	41	41	41	42¼
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40¼	40	40	
4⅝	3	Am Ice	4¼	4	4	4
24	17½	Am Ice pf (2)	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20
12¾	10⅝	Am International	11⅜	11	11	11¼
36¼	25½	Am Locomotive	31	29¼	29⅜	30⅜
95½	73¼	Am Loco pf	83	82	82	83
29⅞	24¼	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24⅝	24	24	25¼
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12⅝
35⅛	27⅜	Am Metal	34¼	33¾	33¾	34¾
133	127	Am Metal 6% (4g)	129¼	128	128	
13¼	7½	Am Power & Lt	12⅞	12½	12⅜	12¾
52½	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	50½	47½	48½	51
60	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	58½	56	56	59
27⅝	20¼	Am Radiator	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	23⅛
34	28⅝	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	28⅞	28⅜	28⅛	28¾
27	20⅝	Am Seating vtc	23½	23	23	23½
31	25⅜	Am Shipbldg (2)	30	29	30	29½
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	85⅝	83½	84½	86¼
63⅛	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	61½	61½	61½	61½
108	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	105¾	105½	105½	
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	30	28¾	29	29¾
115	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	112½	112	112	
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	31½	31¼	31¼	31½
61¼	51¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53	51½	52	52⅜
144¼	124	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	130	130	130	
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	24¾	24½	24½	25
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	164½	162½	162¼	164
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	91	91	91	90¼
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	92¼	91½	91½	92½
8½	5½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
35	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	28¼	28⅛	28¼	28½
24¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	22⅜	21⅝	21¾	22½
11½	9½	Am Woolen	10¼	10	10¼	10½
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	64¼	63	63⅛	64
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	6⅞	Am Wr P pf (h)	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
7¾	4⅝	Am Zinc Lead&S	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
36⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	35⅞	34¼	34⅞	35⅜
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	23⅜
111	104¾	Anchor Cap pf (6¼)	109½	109½	109½	
50	40⅜	Archer Daniels (1f)	40	39¾	39¾	41
122	120½	Archer Dan pf (7)	120½	120	120	120½
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅜
62¾	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	61	61	61	61⅜
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	11½	11¼	11¼	11¾
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	19½	18½	18⅞	18¾
105	95	Artloom Corp pf (7g)	105	105	105	
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	16
51⅛	43	Asso Oil (1e) 46⅛	46	46	46	
80½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	75	73⅛	73⅛	74⅝
104	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	29¾	28¾	28⅝	29⅞
34	27½	Atl Refining (1)	33⅜	31½	31¾	32⅜
73	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	64	64	64	65
30½	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25b)	24½	24	24¼	24
54¼	40⅛	Auburn Auto	49½	49	49	49¼
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	7⅜	7	7⅛	7⅛

—B—

6⅞	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	5	4¾	4⅞	5⅛
54½	37¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	44½	42	43¼	45¾
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	20	19⅜	19½	19⅝
34¼	22¾	Balt & Ohio pf	29	27⅝	27⅝	28¼
110⅝	109	B'b'ger pf 6½ 110	19-32	110	19-32	110	19-32
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45	45	45	45
117⅞	114	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114½	114½	114½	
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	18½	18¼	18¼	19
97	83¼	Barker Bros pf	94	93	94	9½3
18¾	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60f)	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	17¼
74⅜	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	69	68	68	69
26	18	Beatrice Cream ½e)	22½	22	22	22½
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	15⅜	15	15	15¼
26⅝	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (¼e)	26⅜	25¾	26	26½
24¾	20	Beneficial Ind Ln	23¾	22¾	22½	22⅝
56¾	48	Best & Co (2f)	52¾	51⅞	52¾	52½
59¾	52½	Beth Steel	55¾	55	55¾	56
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	18	17¾	18	17⅞
120	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	118½	118½	118½	119¾
41	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	42	42	42	42
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	18¼	17¾	17¾	18
26½	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	22¾	22	22¼	22⅞
67⅛	52	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	58⅛	58¾	57	58¼
97¼	84	Bon Ami (A)	98	98	98	97½
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2*)	40	39½	40	39¾
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	28	27¼	27⅝	28
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	82	80	80½	82¼
18⅞	15½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16	15⅝	15⅞	16
64¼	51½	Briggs Mfg (2*)	61¼	59⅝	61	61½
62½	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	62⅝	60⅝	62⅝	62½
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	48⅛	48	48⅛	48¼
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	50	48¾	48¾	49¾
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	10	9¾	9⅞	9¾
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	43¾	41½	43¼	44½
56	50	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51⅜	50⅞	50⅞	51½
13	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	11⅜	11	11¼	11¾
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	13
20⅛	16	Bucyrus E cv pf	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	105	104½	104½	105
15	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	13
5⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg rts	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
14	11⅛	Budd Wheel	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	12
31½	22¾	Bullard	26¾	26⅛	26½	27
20	11½	Bulova Watch	21	20	20½	20
33¼	25⅝	Burroughs Add (.60f)	27⅞	27½	27⅜	27¼
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	8	7¾	7¾	8⅛
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	17⅝	16½	16½	18¼
24⅞	16½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	22¾	21¾	21⅞	
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅝
25¼	19⅜	Byers	22½	21	21¾	22½
74	67	Byers pf	67	67	67	67¾
25¾	23½	Byron Jackson (.80f)	23½	23½	23½	23½

—C—

37⅝	33	Calif Packing (1½)	34¾	34½	34¾	34¼
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅜	⅞	1⅛	1¼
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla	8⅜	8¼	8¾	9
37⅜	36	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	36¼	35¼	35⅜	36½
16½	13¼	Canada Dry	14¼	13⅜	13⅞	14
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅞
49½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	49	49	49	
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8½	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
147	92½	Case Thresh	148¼	145	145	146
139	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	140	139	140	138½
74½	64¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	74½	72½	72½	74¼
32¼	26¼	Celanese Corp (.50b)	28⅜	27 ¾	27⅞	28¼
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	28¾	28	28	28⅝
35¼	25¾	Central Aguirre (1½f)	33¼	33¼	33¼	34
9¾	7¼	Century Ribbon	7⅝	7½	8⅜	8¾
56¼	47¼	Cerro de Pasco	54	51⅝	52¾	53¾
19¼	13⅜	Certain-Teed	18⅜	17⅜	17⅝	18⅝
93½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	90	90	90	92½
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102½	102½	102½	102¾
56½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	56½	56¼	56¼	56½
74½	50	Chesapeake Corp (2)	66½	65	65	67
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57¾	57	57¼	57½
6¼	7⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4⅝
2⅜	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¾
8¼	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6	6	6	6
31⅜	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½g)	29½	29½	29½	
27	19¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
1⅝	3	Chi Mil & St P pf(h)	4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
4⅞	3¼	Chi N'western (h)	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
12¼	7¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10	10	10	10½
20½	16	Chi Pneu Tool	17	16	16	17
3	1⅜	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
8	4⅛	Chi RI&P 7 (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
27⅜	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	26⅝	25¾	26	26⅝
11⅜	7	Childs Company	9⅞	9¾	9¾	10
101½	85⅛	Chrysler (4)	97⅞	94¾	95¼	97⅜
19⅝	15⅝	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18⅛	17⅝	18	17½
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	80	79¾	79¾	
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	43	41¼	42¾	43
46	40⅜	Cleve Graph Br (1¼)	43	43	43	44
70½	53	Cluett Peabody (1)	62	60¼	60¾	62
127½	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	127¼	127¼	127¼	127
97¼	84	Coca Cola (3)	96½	96½	96½	90
20½	17¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	18¼	18	18	18⅛
51⅝	42	Collins & Aikman (⅛b)	48½	45½	45½	46¾
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	111	111	111	
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	21¾	20½	21¼	22
9¾	3¾	Colo F & Ir (h)	6¼	6	6	6⅛
49	24⅜	Colo F&I (h)	36⅞	30	30	31½
36½	21½	Colo & Southern	31	31	31	32
37⅞	19¼	Colo & So 1pf	32½	32½	32½	
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	35½	34	35½	
20¾	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	19¼	18	19¾	19⅞
100	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	101⅜	100	101¼	100
45⅛	35	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	35½	35	35¼	35⅛
118¼	94	Columbian C vtc (4f)	112	111	111	112
52⅜	44	Comm Credit (2½)	50⅜	50	50	50¼
114½	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	113½	113	113½	
66¾	51⅜	Comm Inv Tr (3*)	64¼	63½	63½	63⅝
103½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	102⅞	102¼	102⅞	103
24⅜	20¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	21½	20⅜	20⅞	21
3½	2⅞	Comwith & So	3¼	3	3	3
82	65	Comwith & S pf (4)	66	65½	65½	65
44¼	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	42	40¼	40¼	42
20	13	Conn Ry & Lt	16¾	15⅝	16¼	16
33½	23¼	Conn Ry & Lt pf	28½	28¼	28⅝	28½
13⅜	9¼	Consol Cigar	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	11
85	82¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	84	84	84	84
7⅝	5⅛	Consol Film Ind	6	6	6	6⅛
26½	18	Consol Filmd pf (⅜g)	17¾	17	⅝ 17⅝	18
38⅝	30⅜	Consol Ed N	33¾	33¼	33⅝	33⅝
108½	102	Consol Ed pf N (5)	105	106	105	105
6¼	4⅜	Consol Laundries	5	5	5	5
15¼	11⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	14⅝
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5⅝	3⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
26½	19⅜	Container n	22⅜	22¼	22¼	23
19¼	16⅜	Cont Baking A	17¾	18⅜	17	17½
2¼	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2⅛	2¼	2¼	2¼
87½	73½	Cont Can (3)	81½	80¾	81¼	81
24⅜	14	Cont Dis Fibre (½b)	22	21½	22	21½
66	46½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	60¼	60½	60½	60¾
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½
36½	23½	Cont Oil (1)	36⅞	36	36⅝	36½
69	60	Corn Exchange (3)	63	63	63	63½
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	72¼	71¾	72¼	71¾
7⅝	5¾	Coty	5⅞	5⅛	6	6¼
37⅞	35½	Cream of Wheat (2)	35⅞	35	35	35½
26½	15⅝	Crosley Radio (¼e)	19½	18	19½	19¾
54¼	42⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	50⅞	49¾	50½	51⅜
67¼	46½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	66½	64½	66½	66⅞
16⅝	7⅝	Crown Zeller vtc	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
41	28	Crucible Steel	36¾	34¾	36¾	37¾
115	103	Crucible Stl pf (5h)	109	109	109	
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	2	2	2	2⅛
14½	2⅝	Cuban Am Sug	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
44½	34¾	Cudahy Packing (3½)	39⅛	39¼	39¼	39¼

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar.27	Last Mar.26
23½	18¾	Curtis Publishing	21¾	21	21	21⅜
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7⅝
21¼	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	17⅞	17⅜	17½	18
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (⅛b)	59	58	58	59½

—D—

87	52	Deere & Co	83¼	82	82	84¾
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.25g)	29½	29¼	29½	29
26	22	Diesel W G (.50f)	22⅞	22½	22½	22⅜
52	36⅝	Del & Hudson	44½	42½	42⅝	44¼
23½	15⅜	Del Lack & W	19½	18⅜	18¾	18⅝
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	8⅛	8	8	8¼
153	128¾	Detroit Edison (4)	146¾	146½	146¾	146½
57½	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	55½	55	55	56¼
119½	115¾	Devoe & Ray 1 pf (7)	116½	116½	116¼	
40½	37¼	Diamond Match (1½*)	37⅛	37	37	37⅛
34⅝	25½	Distillers Cp Seag	26½	26⅛	26¼	26½
52⅞	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	43⅞	43¾	43¾	44¼
11½	8¾	Dominion Stores	9	9	9	9
78¾	50⅝	Douglas A	69½	67½	67¾	69¾
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	35	35	35	35¾
18⅞	15½	Dresser B	17¾	17¼	17½	18
3	1⅛	Duluth So Sh pf	2	2	2	
8¼	6	Dunhill Inter	6½	6½	6½	7
151⅞	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	149⅞	145¾	145¾	149⅜

—E—

167½	156½	Eastman Kodak (5*)	164¾	163½	164	164½
166	158	Eastman Kod pf (6)	165	165	165	
36½	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	35¼	34½	34⅜	34½
23	15¾	Eitingon Schild	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
44¾	36½	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	40½	39	39⅝	40¾
17⅜	13⅜	Elec Boat	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
7¾	6½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15⅝	14½	14⅞	15½
65⅝	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	64	61	61	65⅝
69½	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	67⅜	66	66	67½
55¼	48⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	49½	49	49	50
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1	1	1	1
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
69	62⅛	Endicott Johnson (3)	66	66	66	
134	125½	Endicott John pf (7)	125½	125½	125½	125½
12½	7½	Engineers Pub S	10¼	10	10	9⅞
66	55	Engineers PS 6pf	58½	57½	58½	
7⅝	6	Equitable Off Big	6	6	6	6
17⅜	11⅝	Erie RR	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14
27¾	16⅝	Erie RR 1pf	21⅝

Business and Industry • **Federal Competition With Private Industry Found Destructive** • Commerce and Finance

Workers Receive Greater Benefits From Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—The current typical personnel program of American business establishments include group life insurance, medical care and some form of pension plan, according to the National Industrial Conference Board which has prepared a survey of the policies of 2452 companies with over 4,500,000 employees. The survey indicates that company activities for promoting the economic security of employees and contributing to their well-being are prevalent in all fields of business enterprise.

To depict the prevalence of various personnel policies, the board has constructed a "composite" or "average" industrial relations program, which includes activities in effect in companies employing 50 per cent or more of the total number of employees covered by the investigation. This typical program includes:

Favoritism Eliminated

A policy of centralized hiring, transfer, and discharge which eliminates favoritism and permits employees to be moved about when not needed in their regular departments, thereby prolonging their employment.

Assignment to an individual or department of special responsibility for proper personnel administration.

Negotiation with the management by part or all of the employees through a plan of employee representation.

A medical program, including organized first-aid work, a company dispensary or hospital, a full or part-time physician, a company nurse, and physical examinations.

An organized safety program.

An organized training program for the systematic training of one or more types of employees.

Some form of sports program, which may be simple or elaborate depending on the local situation.

A publication for employees to keep them informed about company and local affairs.

Mutual Benefit and Loans

Food service of some kind; such as a cafeteria, lunch counter, or trucks which go through the plant and from which employees may purchase food.

A mutual benefit association—an organization sponsored by the employees but often aided by management, which provides weekly benefits for members incapacitated by sickness.

A loan plan which permits employees to borrow money from the company to meet emergencies, the loans usually being repaid through small pay-roll deductions.

A group life insurance policy for dependents of employees to help them through the difficult period of readjustment made necessary by the employee's death.

And, finally, some form of pension plan. This plan may be informal and limited in its application to a few long-service employees who are completely without other means of support, or it may be a comprehensive, actuarially sound pension plan whereby, through joint contributions, employees, with the assistance of management, are building up annuities which will be payable when they reach retirement.

Carloadings Decline 6.6 P. C. From 1935

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 566,808 cars.

This was a decrease of 50,054 cars, or 8.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 40,370, or 6.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 43,228, or 7.1 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The decrease under the preceding week and under the week for two previous years was attributed in part to flood conditions in the eastern area and in part to a seasonal reduction in coal movement.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Miscel. frgt.	249,097	Dec. 5,828	Inc. 14,847
Less-than-carlot mdse.	147,939	Dec. 10,107	Dec. 12,532
Coal	83,103	Dec. 26,525	Dec. 56,465
Coal and grain products	32,368	Dec. 4,569	Inc. 6,509
Western dists.	19,995	Dec. 1,464	Inc. 4,013
Livestock	12,183	Dec. 39	Inc. 1,801
Western dists.	9,509	Inc. 226	Inc. 1,425
Forest prods.	30,403	Dec. 562	Inc. 4,356
Ore	5,889	Dec. 1,095	Inc. 1,242
Coke	5,826	Dec. 1,338	Inc. 172

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 137

A divided of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on Wednesday, April 15, 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 26, 1936, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston. ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, *Treas.*

Hits Healey Bill

Harris & Ewing

Harper Sibley
President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Sibley Says Healey Bill Aims to Impose Fixed Hours, Wages

LANSING, Mich., March 27 (AP)—Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, charges that the Healey bill pending in Congress "is the immediate spearhead of the drive to impose government-fixed hours and wages in industry."

"A significant and highly objectionable feature of this proposal," he said in an address to a luncheon club, "is the provision which gives the Department of Labor authority to prescribe wage an hour stipulations, for workers on federal projects, "These requirements do not need to be uniform in respect to any commodity." Mr. Sibley said the March 15 income tax date "could have been accepted as an occasion for determination on the part of the Government to abandon projects for new taxes, obtain its immediately needed funds from savings in certain vast expenditures which seem neither needed nor useful, and turn toward a program of getting its expenditures within its income."

"The taxation news from Washington unfortunately has been of a different complexion," he said, criticizing a proposed tax on undistributed corporation earnings as a levy on "reserves for a rainy day."

Court Restrains SEC From Giving Out Salary Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 27—Federal Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the Securities and Exchange Commission not to make public the salaries of officers, directors and employees of the National Biscuit Company, the P. Lorillard Company and Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.

The commission was directed not to disclose other "confidential information" in its possession pending a hearing on the constitutionality of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in the same restraining orders signed by Judge Joseph Buffington.

It was further directed by the bench that the clerk of the court impound the records of proceeds before the commission in the three cases which contain the "confidential information." Unless the court gives permission this data will not be made available to the public.

Says U. S. Must Pay For Wild Spending

CINCINNATI, March 27 (AP)—Orrin G. Wood, of Boston, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, told bankers here last night he was "heartened" by President Roosevelt's "demand for new taxes."

"I believe that some day and in some way we must pay for our present extravagance," he said. "The sooner this is brought home to our citizens by the unpleasant road of taxation, the sooner the budget will be balanced, the less the bill will be to pay and the less will be the danger of inflation."

Mr. Wood, addressing Ohio valley members of his organization, said "the most immediate fear of inflation comes from the unbalanced budget, the unwillingness to levy taxes, to decrease expenses."

$50,000

Great Northern Railway

General Mortgage 5's

Due 1973

Non-Callable

At market, to yield about 4.55%

NEWTON, ABBE & COMPANY

60 Federal Street

Boston

Good Spring Gains Seen for Electric Equipment Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Electrical household equipment industry expects a good spring business, according to Poor's Publishing Company in a recent survey.

"Expanding consumer purchasing power is continuing to benefit the industry," says the report. "Sharply rising sales of radios, refrigerators and other electrical household equipment will be further increased by greater gains in consumer purchasing power, resulting from rising industrial activity and the soldiers' bonus to be paid this summer. In addition, sales will be stimulated by the sharp expansion in residential construction, which will doubtless continue."

"Manufacturers' sales of household refrigerators surpassed all records last year," continues the study. "The 1,688,000 units sold represented a gain of 21.4 per cent above 1934 sales. With a scheduled 25 per cent increase in production, this year's volume may exceed the 2,000,000 mark.

"Last year's sales of electric washing machines recorded an increase of 31.7 per cent above the 1934 record. The 120,530 washing machines shipped in January represented the best figure for that month in the industry's history and were 33.4 per cent greater than the January, 1934, shipments. In the radio field, it seems certain that sales of receiving sets last year exceeded by a wide margin the 4,084,000 sets sold during 1934."

End Competition With Private Industry, Government Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—As President Roosevelt moved to extend once more under a different name part of the old NRA organization, a residual offshoot of that same once prominent new-deal agency delivered itself of a strongly worded attack on a basic tendency in the New Deal, government competition with private industry.

What is left of the old NRA organization is to become the Division of Industrial Economics. It will be part of the Department of Commerce, but will be under the authority of a committee of industrial analysis. In theory the function of both agencies will be to complete the analysis of the vast quantity of material in the old NRA files.

President Roosevelt detailed this work of analysis to the committee of industrial analysis in an executive order issued last night. He named to it Secretaries Roper, Perkins and Wallace and provided for additions representing industry and labor. Obviously this will merely be a supervisory agency. The actual work of analysis is to be conducted by the Division of Industrial Economics. The executive order authorized the transfer to this new division of all old NRA property, records, etc. It also authorized the transfer to it of all remaining NRA personnel.

Departure From New Deal

The NRA has been scheduled to end on April 1.

Almost simultaneous with this development extending NRA's organization the Council for Industrial Progress, an early offshoot of NRA set up under the aegis of Maj. George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, submitted to President Roosevelt and made public at the same time a report strongly protesting against Government competition with private initiative, blaming such competition for much of the economic distress of the country at the present moment, and setting up a standard of limitations for future government competition.

The report is the latest in a series covering the various aspects of the economic problems which NRA once attempted to solve. While several of the previous reports have been guardedly critical of new-deal trends, this is the first time there has been a broad and sharp departure from what might be called basic new-deal doctrine. While it mentioned no specific incident, it was understood to be aimed at the TVA and other large-scale federal power projects which are driving private power development out of certain sections of the country.

Major Berry's agency is entirely independent of the Department of Commerce, being responsible solely to President Roosevelt himself. The existing remnant of NRA is, however, directly under Secretary of Commerce Roper. The new arrangement is understood to be contrary to the wishes of the Department of Commerce. While the actual fact-finding agency will be a division of the Department of Commerce, it will be under the committee on which the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Agriculture will also be members. Such an arrangement will deprive Secretary Roper of the power he exercised recently to repress an NRA survey report over the protests of Miss Perkins.

Normal Federal Functions

The report opposing Government competition with private enterprise read in part as follows:

"Your committee recognizes that there are distinct types of Government participation in business which should be continued and encouraged, for example:

"A—Certain governmental activities aimed toward the advancement of science and scientific knowledge, the acquisition and distribution of information to commerce, agriculture and business. Such functions are normal governmental operations, normally planned and executed by federal departments and not economically feasible by private business.

"B—Such governmental functions as the national defense program, the maintenance, control and improvement of navigable waters, flood control, irrigation and prevention of soil erosion; which are normally governmental functions but which in these facilities of private enterprise should be utilized in the interest of economy and efficiency.

When Justified

"Stated conversely, your committee unanimously agrees that only under the following conditions is the government justified in entering into competition with private enterprise.

"1. When required to assure adequate preparation for, and creation of, the facilities for national defense.

"2. For the conservation of natural resources.

"3. When for any reason private enterprise fails to conduct needed scientific research and exploratory activities to advance industrial development or in the interest of public health and safety.

"4. When for any reason private enterprise fails to render a service necessary for the general welfare.

"Government competition with private enterprise is not normally justified to preclude the possibility of the exploitation of the public by private industry, since the anti-trust laws may be relied upon to control and correct this situation.

Intrusion "Wholly Destructive"

"The intrusion of government into competition with private enterprise, except in situations where the public welfare can only thus be served, is wholly destructive. It invites and cultivates a growth of bureaucracy. It necessarily increases government expenditures while decreasing tax revenues, and it operates to dry up the sources of government income.

"In conclusion, except as set out in the opening paragraphs of this report, your committee finds:

"1. The expansion of government function into fields of private competitive enterprise, for many years, has been a disturbing element in the nation's business.

"2. That the government expenditures will be reduced and revenue increased if the Federal Government withdraws from competition with private enterprise except under the condition hereinbefore specified.

"3. That the government's function is to protect and promote the economic activities of its citizens, not to supplant them. Under normal economic conditions, government competition with private enterprise is conducive to the destruction of the nation's established profit system, and contributes to the development of a socialized industry.

"And finally your committee recommends that the Federal Government pursue the sound policy of using to the maximum the facilities of private enterprise."

The World's Business

'Stamp' Money Re-examined—Relic of Silvio Gesell—Its Advantages and Disadvantages

By H. B. E.

IN THOSE dim days back in 1932 one of the ideas bruited around the country for putting more money into circulation and keeping it in circulation was the one associated with the "stamp dollar." Willis J. Abbot became a stamp dollar enthusiast. He asked me to examine its feasibility or otherwise. That I did not think it feasible did not prevent me from sympathizing with the theory back of it. One could not view the grinding deflation at close quarters without trying to think of something constructive. The American people were caught in a vicious circle of deflation. That is, credit dollars were evaporating by the process of calling in and non-renewing bank loans. If the banks were hoarding, so were the private owners of cash, whether in gold or currency. So great was the prevailing fear that the turnover of the remaining money was sinking lower and lower. Some measure seemed to be called for to make more money available and to see that it was spent instead of hoarded. This writer, in those dark days, suggested government spending out of borrowed funds—and he is not ashamed of the suggestion. Also, in tackling the problem of the low turnover of money, he suggested a tax on idle bank balances. In fact, he offered the latter suggestion as an alternative to the "stamp dollar," as better fitted to meet the demand which the "stamp dollar" admittedly was an attempt to meet.

The reason for recurring to the subject is that the "stamp dollar" suggestion is apparently still in vogue. From Colorado and from Texas the idea comes back to this desk with unabated enthusiasm. What is "stamp money"? Money that would not retain its face value. It would depreciate week by week. To avoid it, stamps would have to be attached to the currency notes, but these stamps would cost the holder the amount of the depreciation. This cost, however, would be infinitely more if the holder kept the money a whole year. For by that time the entire issue would be valueless, and a new issue would be introduced. The object is to make money at once as perishable and as costly to hoard as goods. "Good money is *used* money" was the pithy way that the stamp dollar enthusiasts used to talk. I saw the same remark the other day in Dorothy Thompson's column.

The idea is not American, but German. It is the invention of Silvio Gesell, who passed on in 1930. In the early part of his life he was a successful merchant in Buenos Aires. Like many reformers, he interested himself in monetary problems during a trade crisis, the one in the eighties, which began in South America with a great bank crash. After his retirement he began to publish his reflections in systematic form. Thousands of disciples spread his doctrines. Soon after the war I encountered many of them in Europe, though the American interest in Gesell is relatively new. His notion of stamp money—which was only one of his economic proposals—was induced by his observation that when money went out of use the economic function simply ran down. This is perfectly correct. In fact, money has sometimes been defined as "the right of action."

Stamp money, however, is not *the* answer to an industrial downswing, according to my way of thinking. Other factors are involved than the sluggishness of money. This will be appreciated when one bears in mind that there was a reason, whatever it was, that caused the sluggishness. This *something* made for the change of attitude about money outlay which the Gesellites would correct with stamp money. Nor would stamp money stop hoarding when economic fears began to grip the community. People would simply hoard something else. People would hoard in banks, by lending out their money, by buying foreign money, jewelry, commodities, anything. This is one reason why I suggested that a tax on idle bank balances would be a better means of gingering up turnover than stamp money. By that means you would come closer to the seat of the hoarding trouble than by way of insuring more turnover in currency. The stamp money enthusiasts, it seemed to me, altogether overrated the importance of currency in our money system; compared with bank, credit, or check money, it only has an importance of 1:10.

The "stamp-money" enthusiasts, I should add, were not unique in making this mistake. Most of the panaceas of those days failed to recognize that credit money had become our prime medium of exchange.

It is interesting, nevertheless, that one of the most notable orthodox economists has just paid tribute to Silvio Gesell. He is J. M. Keynes. Keynes, like his fellow economists, used to think of Gesell as a crank. During the depression, incidentally, most of the orthodox economists stayed aloof and superior to all the unorthodox ideas which the layman, in his economic desperation, thought up. It is true that most of those ideas were born without any particular mental effort. Some came in a flash, as the Townsend plan, which descended on the doctor while shaving. Unfortunately, the task of finding the flaw and thinking up something more constructive was left to the journalists. The economists remained, in Paul Einzig's words, in "'Indian Reservations' of universities, where the surviving specimens of the dying race of nineteenth century economists are kept artificially alive, carefully guarded against any breath of reality." Keynes, however, though an orthodox economist, never had more than one foot in an "Indian Reservation."

Now in his new book "Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money," he takes it out. He first makes amends to Silvio Gesell as "the strange, unduly neglected prophet, whose work contains flashes of deep insight and who only just failed to reach down to the essence of the matter." Further on the economist says, "I believe that the future will learn more from the spirit of Gesell than from that of Marx." This is praise, indeed!

Keynes, by a process of independent thinking, has now come to have a respect for Gesell's *theory*. He is referring simply to Gesell's notion of the frustration of progress by hoarding. Keynes calls it, however, only "half a theory." Gesell said that in times of fear, hoarding was encouraged by the very characteristics of money. Unlike commodities, it involves no carrying charges. In fact, you can hoard (e. g., idle bank balances) and get a return upon your hoards. This characteristic of money, in Gesell's opinion, holds back growth and recovery. People will not spend or invest when hoarding is safe and the return on hoarding more profitable. Hence the need was to make money incur carrying costs, such as the purchase of stamps according to length of time held. Money would then be driven into circulation. Keynes himself starts off with the same idea, but he adorns it in more technical language. The use instead of the abuse of money, as he sees it, would be insured by *keeping the rate of interest always below the profit rate*. This is his alternative to stamp money. It would be done by action of governments and central banks.

This is not the entire content of Keynes's theory on how re-employment could be effected and maintained. It is merely the "Gesell" part. Gesellites will no doubt be interested in the justification which an economist of the classical school has paid to their master.

Business Failures Last Week Reported as 218

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—The total of 218 business failures reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Thursday, March 19, is incomplete, as some of the offices in the flood-stricken areas were closed. The total of 222 was reported for the preceding week, and 232 for the like 1935 period.

Failures with liabilities of $5000 and over, in each instance, numbered 125. This figure showed a rise of 1.6 per cent over the 123 last week, but a drop of 9.4 per cent when compared with the 138 such defaults for the similar week in 1935.

Co-operative Plan Boosts California Citrus Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 27—The co-operative plan has made rapid strides in the California citrus fruit industry and benefits accruing to the consumer and producer have been continuous and the end is not yet in sight, according to E. A. Stokdyk, president of the Berkeley, Calif., Bank for Co-operatives, who predicts in the current issue of the California Fruit Growers Exchange Citrograph, further growth of the plan.

Mr. Stokdyk says: "Approximately 90 per cent of the citrus fruits grown in California is marketed by co-operatives. Nearly 90 per cent of the fresh deciduous fruits; 75 per cent of the nut crops, including walnuts and almonds; about 70 per cent of the commercial production of avocados; 50 per cent of the olives; and 30 per cent of the dried fruit crops are so handled.

"A recent development, 1934 and 1935, is the co-operative crushing of wine grapes and the marketing of wine. Such organizations already handle between 20 and 25 per cent of the annual crush."

Markets Developed

"One of the reasons California fruit growers have developed co-operatives has been the expansion and development of markets for an increasing production. Commercial fruit production is a relatively new enterprise compared with other types of agriculture, but their production has expanded rapidly and many of the plantings are not yet in full bearing.

"Between 1925 and 1935, citrus production in California increased from approximately 43,000 carloads to nearly 100,000 carloads. During the same period, avocado production expanded more than tenfold. Since 1925, the walnut crop has increased at the rate of 1800 tons a year. The deciduous fruits have also increased, although not so rapidly."

Mr. Stokdyk sees significance in the fact that producers of those crops which have experienced the most rapid increases in production have developed co-operative marketing most fully. Explaining the rapid increases in production when returns were low, he pointed to the renewed efforts at such times to expand markets through co-operative sales effort and advertising.

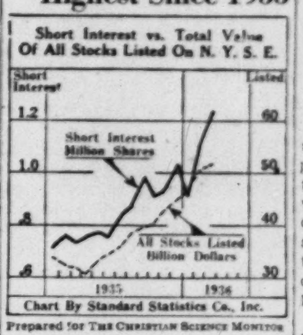
Producers Co-operate

"These are undertakings which individual producers or individual proprietary marketing agencies are ill-adapted to handle. The individual producer or the individual marketing agency cannot afford to expend his time or money in developing markets for an entire industry. Small sums from each grower, however, accumulate considerable funds, which when expended wisely, result in an increase in demand. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange has, for example, invested approximately $21,000,000 in advertising."

That most producers of fruits are land owners who have a large and permanent investment in their orchards is considered a success feature of co-operatives. These producers are said to be in favor of investing in marketing facilities or building selling agencies. "The co-operative objective is the minimizing of the spread between wholesale prices and producers' prices," Mr. Stokdyk says.

"A second objective is to bargain effectively in the wholesale markets."

Short Interest Now Highest Since 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE short interest in stocks on Feb. 28 amounted to 1,246,715 shares, or the largest total since June, 1933.

Livestock Prices Generally Lower During the Week

CHICAGO, March 26—A Monday advance in the fat cattle market proved of short duration as far as the better grades were concerned, while offerings of value to sell at $8 downward came through the week strong to 25 cents higher, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Hogs also drifted lower after a Monday upturn, and $11 top at the start of the week fading quickly, the closing high resting at $10.85. Fat lambs did not vary greatly from day to day, although a closing price spill left values steady to 15 cents below a week ago.

Shipping demand for fed steers and yearlings shrunk, following Monday's sharp upturn, and a liberal supply of good to near-choice offerings felt the brunt of the decline. The week's top of $11.75 was paid for weighty steers, and best yearlings touched $11 but not much passed the $10 mark.

The popular price spread for the better grades was at $8.50-9.50, while lower grades moved generally at $7.25-8.00. Butcher cattle generally worked higher, heifers ranging strong to 25c up; cows advanced 25c; bulls rose 10-15c and vealers gained $1.50.

Shipping demand for hogs contracted when the top hit $11. Heavy hogs set the pace in the week's advance, measuring 15-25c higher, while weights below 250 lbs. wound up mostly steady to 10c up.

Closing top was $10.85, with the following bulks on good and choice grades: 160-250 lbs., $10.60-10.85; 250-300 lbs., $10.40-10.75; 300-350 lbs., $10.25-10.40; 140-160 lbs., $10.50-1.75. Sows brought $9.50-9.85.

Fat lambs were unable to hold a $10.50 top paid both on Monday and Wednesday, the closing high resting at $10.35. Nebraskas scaling 90 lbs. sold at $10.50.

Late sales choice fed western lambs were made at $9.85-10.25, 105 lbs. kinds going at $9.75, and 112 pounders at $9.40. Shorn lambs sold at $8 earlier in the week. Yearlings were scarce, while fat ewes closed steady, topping for the week at $6.

TWENTY-FOURTH

Annual Report

TO POLICYHOLDERS

DURING 1935 Premiums written increased 22 per cent, Assets increased 25 per cent, Dividends of 20 per cent were earned and returned to policyholders and Surplus increased 21 per cent.

Net Premium writings were $27,512,404 in 1935, a gain of $4,969,299. Total income amounted to $28,665,360.

Assets increased $7,384,555 and totaled $37,134,565 on December 31, 1935.

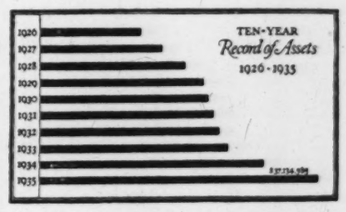
Dividends returned to policyholders in 1935 totaled $4,869,768 and $46,416,201 since organization in 1912.

After providing for all reserves, Total Surplus increased to $5,756,358.

The company has steadily strengthened its financial position, substantially increased the number of policyholders, broadened its facilities for the prevention of accidents and looks forward to further progress in 1936.

S. BRUCE BLACK, *President*

February 19, 1936



Financial Statement

DECEMBER 31, 1935

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
INVESTMENTS		RESERVES FOR:	
United States Government Securities	$14,974,985.00	Insurance Losses; this is a fund to meet payments not yet due on accidents which have already occurred	$19,046,284.00
State and Municipal Bonds	1,328,002.44	Premiums not earned on date of statement	7,126,918.00
Public Utility, Railroad and other Bonds	10,646,352.65	Dividends payable; on policies which expired during 1935	518,963.73
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	647,550.00	Taxes accrued; payable in 1936	403,746.97
Other Stocks	2,151,121.45	Expenses and sundry accounts payable	382,292.42
Real Estate and First Mortgage Loans	159,423.16	Reserve for Dividends; an amount set aside for Dividends on unexpired policies	1,800,000.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$29,907,434.70	Reserve for Investment fluctuations and other Contingencies	2,100,000.00
Cash in Offices, Banks and Trust Companies	4,256,651.71	Guaranty Fund . . $ 200,000.00	
Premiums in Course of Collection (Net)—None over 90 days due	2,716,043.94	General Surplus . . 5,556,357.80	5,756,357.80
Interest accrued and other Assets	254,434.57	TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS	$37,134,564.92
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	$37,134,564.92		

Bonds which qualify for amortization under Insurance Department regulations are valued above on an amortized basis, and all other bonds and all stocks are at December 31, 1935 market quotations.

LIBERTY MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office: 31 St. James Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts

Offices in principal cities from coast to coast

LIBERTY MUTUAL—*writes Workmen's Compensation, Automobile, and all other forms of Liability Insurance; also Burglary Insurance and Fidelity Bonds. All forms of Fire Insurance are written through the*

UNITED MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Knox Tempers Campaign With Softer Words

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—The 1936 presidential race may not go down after all as the "dirtiest campaign in history." Forecast of such a campaign was made recently by James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Recent events, however, indicate that the forecast was premature.

Governor Landon's emergence as a leading Republican contender for the nomination, after speeches notable for their moderation and restraint, is cited as one indication.

Colonel Knox's speech, just given in New York, is cited as a new and more emphatic proof. Washington is still rubbing its eyes over the Knox speech. From a savage and frequently unqualified denouncer of Mr. Roosevelt and all his works, Colonel Knox has adopted what seems a new tone.

Many See Landon Influence

The tone set by Colonel Knox is considered by many even more important than his declarations, far-reaching though some of these were. It is asserted in some quarters that the "Landon influence" is spreading.

To others the phenomenon marks recognition by astute politicians generally that the public is tired of partisan tirades, platform demagogery, name-calling and indiscriminate villification, and wants to get back to brass tacks and reasonable utterance.

Instead of roundly denouncing President Roosevelt, Colonel Knox specifically refrained from such an exhibition, and gave his reasons for it. Furthermore, he declared "more than a little fumbling with the problem of agriculture" was going on, and acknowledged he "made no exception of myself" in this particular.

Follow Public Trend

As a climax, Colonel Knox came out frankly and emphatically for increased American imports, and whole-heartedly accepted the thesis that America cannot sell abroad unless it buys abroad.

"We cannot regain our export markets (for agriculture)," he said, "unless we are willing to import more goods from other countries."

It was Mr. Farley who forecast that 1936 would be the bitterest campaign on record. But already there are indications of popular revulsion against the epithet-hurlers. Democrat and Republican alike, and sheer public distaste for such tactics, seem to be forcing a more reasonable line on party leaders.

Landon Chief Beneficiary

The foremost beneficiary of this correct interpretation of the popular mood is believed to be Governor Landon. In a field of Republican candidates for nomination almost unknown to the public at the outset, Governor Landon has undoubtedly come to the front, and momentarily, at any event, tops the rest.

In seeking to ascertain how this has come about, most observers agree that it began with a clever campaign of exciting popular interest in the candidate, followed by the delivery of a radio speech or two by Governor Landon in which he hit exactly the right note.

The Landon speeches were given against a background of political vilification. Mr. Roosevelt has been denounced by the American Liberty League and by other ardent opponents, as everything from a Communist to a pirate.

Democrats Replied in Kind

Democrats had thrown back mud on their own account, and Mr. Roosevelt himself undoubtedly alienated a good many sensitive people with his annual address to Congress, carried by radio, Jan. 3. The second part of which was hardly distinguishable from a political harangue.

It is noticeable that Governor Landon's radio addresses were couched in quite a different key from many of the attacks and counterattacks heard up till then. There was no doubt of his antagonism to certain New Deal experiments. But he did not reject the whole New Deal; he rather advocated the middle road, he seemed to recognize the idealism of some of the attempts, he indicated his own serenity by failing to cast mud.

There can be no doubt that the American public is sensitive in such matters; that it quickly recognizes a man sure enough of his own position to speak fairly of his opponent.

No Personal Epithets

There were plenty of epithets in Landon's speeches, "abysmal waste" "political debauch" and the like, but they have not been personal. On Jan. 30, for example, he declared:

"Our problem of unemployment will not be solved by rabid partisanship on the one hand or wishful thinking on the other."

He gave generous credit to both parties in Kansas for reduction in taxation. It was this note that a great body of sensible Americans apparently wished to hear, and Governor Landon's stock certainly rose.

Mr. Farley's forecast of the "dirtiest" campaign has not yet materialized. Politicians assert that this is merely because the campaign is too young yet; that some candidates got off to a too rapid start; that the fur will fly later.

Call It Bad Politics

A good many observers, however, believe that the "smearing" will not develop this year, simply because it is bad politics, and because the sane, middle-of-the-road public will not be stampeded off its feet by name-calling.

The Knox speech in New York fits into this picture with singular appropriateness. By many, Colonel Knox has been looked upon as the Republican most likely to carry an ungloved attack into the prize ring.

Some of the Illinoisian's earlier speeches have seemed to support this view. While Governor Landon has been gaining strength through calm and effective criticisms of the New Deal, prefaced, however, by such occasional acknowledgments as that "the intentions" of New Dealers may have been "high and noble" (Nebraska's Founders' Day address), Colonel Knox has been living up to his reputation as a hard-hitting rough rider whose mood permitted very few qualifications or reservations whatever.

Governor Landon has accepted some of the New Deal proposals; and former President Hoover, a similarly effective speaker, has urged an open mind in examining Roosevelt projects as, in his Oakland, Calif., speech Oct. 1 when he said:

What Hoover Said

"You should examine them with an open mind. You will find some that you should commend. You will find some of right objective and wrong method. . . You will find many that are destructive of every ideal and aspiration of American life . . ."

Colonel Knox has taken a more savage line, and has generally seemed to lump all New Deal proposals in such a blanket indictment as the declaration:

"President Roosevelt has adopted wholly, or in part, 12 of the Socialist platform planks of 1932."

It is recalled also that earlier speeches by Colonel Knox on the farm problem indicated that he favored an export subsidy plan coupled with a tariff barrier against imports of competing farm products. In a front-page editorial of Dec. 7, 1935, in the Chicago Daily News, he advocated an extensive soil conservation program.

In his New York address Colonel Knox advocates "the widest possible foreign market," "through, deliberate and competent study" of the whole matter, and includes himself among those who, he says, have "fumbled" with the problem.

Borah Is Not to Enter Primary in California

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho decided today not to enter the California Republican presidential preference primary because it would be impossible for him to campaign in that State.

"My friends think I ought not to do so unless I can spend at least a week in California," he told reporters. In view of the Illinois and Ohio situations—where I have already entered—that would be utterly impossible."

Job Arbitration Starts In Wake of Lift Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 26—Arbitration of the cases of members of the Building Service Employees International Union locked out by employers following the settlement of the recent strike here will begin on Monday, Ferdinand A. Silcox, impartial arbitrator, announced today.

Mr. Silcox, who is chief forester of the United States, arrived here from Washington yesterday and afterwards began conferences with spokesmen for the union and realty advisory board. Later he announced that the presentation of evidence by both sides would begin on Monday with the assistance of a supplementary arbitrator to be named by each side.

Gotham 5s Oversubscribed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The $2,141,000 issue of Gotham Silk Hosiery Company, Inc., 10-year 5 per cent sinking fund debentures with common stock purchase warrants attached, offered at 100 per cent by Hallgarten & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and A. G. Becker & Co., has been oversubscribed.

Quotes From Congress

Vandenberg Criticizes Farm Payments—$1,000,000,000 for War System—Japan and 'Invasion'—U. S. Wants No More Territory—Flood Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R), Michigan:

I understand the average corn-hog benefit payment in Iowa is under $400, but I know about one corn-hog contract in another state where the beneficiary was paid $219,825 in two years for not raising 14,587 hogs on 445 acres.

I understand the average cotton contract throughout the South is under $1500. But I know about one cotton contract which paid $168,000 for not planting 700 acres.

I understand the average wheat contract in Kansas runs in the neighborhood of $800. But I know, for example, of one such contract which produced 65 checks for a total of $78,638 in two years.

* * *

Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R), North Dakota:

The appropriation bill for the War Department carries over $1,000,000 a day for the coming year. That is only for War Department purposes and does not include the river and harbor items contained in the bill. It is one of the largest appropriations we have ever made in peacetimes for the War Department. A still larger appropriation bill is on the way for the Navy Department. It means we are going to spend for the coming year practically $1,000,000,000 for our war system.

* * *

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D), New York:

So far as my voice may carry, I want it to be proclaimed to the world that we covet no country's possessions, there is nothing outside of our boundaries we want and nothing outside our boundaries that we will seek to get. This is not a bill in any sense intended to promote or encourage war; it is a bill which relates wholly to our domestic concerns, it has to do merely with our home affairs; and no country in the world, I do not care whether it is European or Asiatic, can point to the pending bill and say that the United States of America has embarked upon a program of war.

* * *

Senator William H. King (D), Utah:

Even the suggestion of Japan attempting to invade the United States is, to put it mildly, absurd. Japan's navy, if joined by all the navies of the world, would be unable to successfully attack the United States. Japan's navy could not and would not under any possible conditions cross the Pacific to attack the shores of the United States. It needs no naval or military knowledge to combat the statement of a possible Japanese invasion.

* * *

Representative Monrad C. Wallgren (D) Washington:

It would be foolish to say that all the loss that has been sustained through floods of the past week could have been prevented. However, there is no question in my mind that had we embarked on a flood-control program a few years ago, the resulting damages would have been minimized to a considerable extent.

* * *

Representative Robert A. Green (D) Florida:

The ballot is the dividing line between strife and peace. In this our general-election year every conscientious citizen should express his voice at the polls.

* * *

Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio:

The regulations provide that no person can get work on WPA projects unless he can show that he was on relief some time between the 1st of May, 1935, and the 1st of Nov., 1935. This is a very unfair and unreasonable regulation. It is unfair to many who have done their best to stay off of relief, and when they have exhausted all means of support and have done the best they possibly can do they are punished for it by being denied relief which they so sorely need and to which they are entitled.

Heavier Crops And Lower Prices In 1937 Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—Unless there is unusual farmer cooperation with the Department of Agriculture's new voluntary soil conservation plan large surpluses of major crops with resulting low prices are foreseen by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for 1937.

With normal crop weather this year, Mr. Wallace sees the possibility of a total wheat carryover of 260,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1937, compared with a present carryover in the neighborhood of 130,000,000 bushels.

In event the new farm program proves unpopular in the corn-hog sections, Mr. Wallace said there was no telling how far hog prices might drop.

In Effect Too Late

Agriculture officials admit that the new program was put into effect too late to have much influence on the 1936 wheat crop since winter wheat is already in the ground and plans are completed for spring plantings.

Mr. Wallace failed to be moved by reports from Kansas that farmers there are showing little interest in the new soil conservation bounty offers because they have their crop plans already completed. "If they don't come in, we will have just that much more money to spend among those who do," the secretary said.

Admitting that the old AAA, if it had been kept, would not have obviated the possibility of farm surpluses next year, Mr. Wallace explained that department experts had agreed on a 1936 winter wheat program calling for a crop only 5 per cent below normal because they had been fooled by two years of unprecedented drought and did not want to take any chances that might bring a shortage and further high prices to the consumer.

Keep Under Cover

Meanwhile, Mr. Wallace indicated that he would keep under cover the names of individual farmers said to have received payments of more than $10,000 for crop reductions under the AAA program, until ordered by Congress to produce them.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, is leading a move to have these names published. He has charged that one farmer was paid $219,000 in two years for not raising hogs; that one cotton contract paid $168,000; and that one wheat farmer received checks amounting to $78,638.

Mr. Wallace explained that the department had made a practice of not opening its records in order to protect the beneficiaries from politicians and salesmen, but said he would produce the information if so ordered. He added that it "would involve the stopping of the giant AAA check-mailing machine and expressed the opinion that it was more important at the present time to get out the $296,000,000 still owing to farmers.

Anglo-American Accord Widened By Naval Parity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27 — The once famous log on the Rapidan where Herbert Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald first extended the doctrine of parity to all categories of British and American navies is now moss-covered and forgotten. No longer do Presidents and Premiers seek the Blue Ridge Mountains.

But the exchange of letters in London between Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, March 25, was a diplomatic act just as important and just as elusive as the Rapidan declaration. The two statements—Rapidan and London—were of a piece.

What Is Its Extent?

Diplomatic circles here today buzz with somewhat baffled analysis of the London exchange of letters. They are not sure how far things have gone. On the one hand is the impression, assiduously circulated for months, that British and American diplomacy had attained a high degree of mutual understanding. It has been whispered, from American as well as British sources, that "you'd be surprised how well the State Department and Downing Street are getting along these days. . . ."

The immediate application of this general impression was to Japan. For instance, just when the Japanese push into North China was most intense, in December, 1935, simultaneous statements were issued from Washington and London, calling attention once more to the treaty obligations affecting the Asiatic mainland. For whatever reasons, the Japanese drive slowed down and if it has progressed since has done so screened from public view.

Evidences of Co-operation

At the London Conference itself there were many illustrations of Anglo-American co-operation. The British acceded to American wishes on the questions of battleship tonnage and gun power. There was a constant undercurrent of understanding. It was openly discussed and asserted by the most responsible delegates. A Japanese effort to drive a wedge between the British and American positions was unceremoniously repulsed by Mr. Eden.

Then climaxing this mounting undercurrent comes an exchange of sympathetic letters, pledging the doctrine of parity once more, but more significantly bringing into full light the intention of London and Washington to work together on such aspects of the world problem as the American public and administration is prepared to tackle.

In a technical sense, the parity statement means little. It simply recognizes that as far as these two countries are concerned, no aval race will be initiated. The doctrine of parity, taken alone, has become so obvious and so often recognized, that it could scarcely be questioned. It places the United States and Great Britain on a 5-5 ratio.

But the agreement has to be read in the light of its time and place. The world now enters a new period of naval history, when the treaty limitations that have prevailed since 1922 go out of existence. For these years the theory of Anglo-American parity has been a written obligation in treaties, based upon a deeper understanding.

Now the treaties are to be taken away because of the lack of quantitative limitation in the new document.

Examination Needed

It is, therefore, necessary to take the doctrine of parity out of the closet, dust it off, recognize its existence in written form and let the world look at it.

Its meaning will very largely depend upon what the world—and in particular Japan—assumes it to mean. It can be taken as another Platonic assurance of friendship, or else as the outward evidence of a virtual alliance. In American opinion, and in Washington, it is of course rigidly denied that anything in the nature of an alliance is implied or exists.

Such an impression would of course make Senate ratification of the naval treaty next to impossible. And of course there is no intention of placing American and British fleets on a co-operative footing. London knows now no more certainly than it did five years ago what the United States is likely to do in a crisis, whether in the Far East or anywhere else.

Will Fleets Co-operate?

To some, Anglo-American solidarity has meant instead of a 5-5-3 ratio, a 10-3 ratio. Such would be the case if the powers were bound to act co-operatively when trouble starts. But actually, it will not be known until the crisis comes whether the fleets are to function together.

Yet in the eyes of the power standing off in the corner—in this instance Japan—the understanding may seem to be formidable indeed. It may be declared to possess the advantages of an alliance without the disadvantages.

The State Department, recognizing how warily it must tread in the presence of the suspicious Senate assiduously played down the significance of the exchange of letters. Not so the diplomats. Although, as ever, they find it difficult to trace down and put their finger on the precise and tangible meaning of any Anglo-American joint statement or policy, they are perfectly sure that something very real lies back of it all, and will come to the surface in a crisis.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

Providence—Fridays, April 10 and May 22, 9:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CANDY, FRUIT, NUTS

ALMOND BUTTER CRUNCH—Our formula: 1 lb. butter 1 lb. sugar, ½ lb. almonds cooked to a tender snap; rich, crisp, delicious; trial 25c postpaid. BETTY DIXON CANDIES, Jamestown, N. Y.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

WANTED—Men to organize all state and county territories in U. S. A. on electric defrosting and humidifying device; defies competition; millions of prospects available; big money maker; must be able to invest from $400 up for merchandise; write full particulars.
CHESTER H. SMITH
611 Canadian Pacific Bldg., New York City

GENEALOGY

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS
from original New England sources. Easy, interesting, historically valuable. Thousands consult Hartford, Conn., Times Saturday Genealogical Edition. Six months 78c. Subscribe.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Platinum, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE — In Piedmont, Virginia, spacious home on 150-acre farm; present efficient profitable farm management can continue as long as new owner wishes; this has always been a well-loved place. Write Box B-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—SELL GUARANTEED HOSIERY. INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Nationally known brand now being distributed direct. Pure Silk, Full Fashioned Hosiery priced to enable you to Compete With Retail Store Prices. 100% Sales Building Cooperation. 24-hour shipping service. Choice territories open. Special Sample Offer. Generous Commissions. Backed by years of Monitor advertising.
SILVER LADY CO., 366 5th Ave., New York

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by several years' consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time, ample outfit furnished. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 552, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

AGENTS WANTED

SALESLADIES—Sell beautiful silk hosiery to your friends, acquaintances, etc.; good profits. M. ULMANN, 7410 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

JUNE to October, large cool studio with balcony and reception room; exceptionally appointed; radio, grand piano, living accommodations for two or three with bath and complete kitchen; $125 month. Communication invited. MARY STUART, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 225 W. 71st St.—Sacrifice attractive 5-room apartment, completely furnished, southern exposure; asking $125. Tr. 7-0376.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 West 95th St.—One and three room apartments; all improvements; suitable practitioner; near church, subway. RIverside 6-3851.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 23 Netherlands Rd.—Sublet immediately 6-room apt., antique furniture, baby grand piano, all outside rooms overlooking Riverway. ASP. 1972.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Exceptional light, airy, modern 5 rooms; residential; detached 2-family; garage; no thoroughfare; refined adults. SCHLEGEL, 730 East 35th St. I. R. T.

FOR RENT in Reading, Mass., 5-room second floor apartment, entirely renovated, screened porch, garage, $40. Corner Lowell and Grove Streets. Tel. 0982.

NEEDHAM, MASS. Four-room apartment with heat, electricity, continuous hot water, refrigeration included in rent, garage if desired; very centrally located. 76 Dedham Ave. Telephone Need. 0165-W.

SUNNY upper apartment of 6 rooms, sun porch, breakfast nook, tile bath, French doors, oil heat, garage; fine location. Tel. Belmont 2501 (Mass.).

AWNINGS AND TENTS

BEFORE you place your order this spring, call us for estimates. HOME SPECIALTIES Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900. Milford 1800. Worcester 3-1127.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

RESPONSIBLE business couple desire living accommodations within hour commuting distance New York Central; state full details. Room 1044, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES distinctively designed and made to personal order; responsible; expert remodeling. ANNETTE de BORRAE, 44 E. 50th St., New York City.

EGGS

FRESH EGGS
Direct from Farm; delivered Boston-Quincy. J. D. MacLEAN, R. F. D. No. 1, South Hanson, Mass.

EXTERMINATORS

GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. of Guaranteed Sanitation, Inc., operating eight suburban branches, offers exterminating, fumigating, mothproofing, termite-proofing service; also control of bird and squirrel nuisance. Tel. (day-night) LOngacre 5-6600 or address 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FARMS FOR SALE

MARLBORO, MASS., 25 Miles to Boston—35-acre fruit farm, self-supporting, colonial house, conveniences, buildings, price $22,500; will lease. Box B-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

CALDWELL, CEDARS, N. J. — 8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, garage; oil burner; vacant May 1. MR. ARTHUR BADOLEY, 23 Grover Lane, Caldwell, N. J.

HOMES TO SHARE

ELDERLY lady will share her attractive country home near New Haven; rent free, in exchange for her board; with young or middle-aged couple with car. Lakeview Farm, Westville P. O., Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, MASS. — Attractive home, overlooking Fenway; quiet, homelike atmosphere; loving care if needed. Circle 6335.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Quiet, harmonious home with experienced loving care if needed; large piazza; convenience to services. Long. 9034.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—Local and long distance; fireproof warehouse; storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, two exposures, three days weekly; another two afternoons weekly. 551 5th Ave. Tel. Mu. 2-8833.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will share office, outside, light, cheerful. 18 East 41st Street (1201). Raymond 9-7965.

TUESDAY-THURSDAY mornings, all day Saturdays in practitioner's office. Call afternoons, except Saturdays, 350 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Room 2302.

ORGANISTS WANTED

ORGANIST wanted in Christian Science church, Yonkers, N. Y. Write Box W-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $5 up; apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished. 541 W. 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Attractively furnished room, breakfast optional; private house; convenient to transportation. Oakwood 9381.

N. Y. C. 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting helpful group activities; very moderate rates, references required.

N. Y. C., 350 W. 110th, Apt. 36—Lady share home with one or two ladies; good transportation; $25 monthly. Academy 2-0942.

N. Y. C. (Greenwich Village)—Young business woman will share attractive new apartment with woman. Tel. evenings, Sunday. Watkins 9-0779.

N. Y. C., 83rd St. (B'way)—Large double, southern exposure; private shower, etc., twin beds; clean, refined quiet surroundings. TRAfalgar 7-7363.

N. Y. C. 611 W. 114th St.—Attractive, single, double; church, transits, refined surroundings; business people; $5-$9. UN. 4-8491, HUND.

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Drive (118th), Columbia University Section—Well-furnished rooms, quiet, convenient, $5-$10. I. M. NELSON.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

BRIDGEWATER, MASS. — Lovely country home of ten room, 16 room colonial, 2½ acres, handy to lake; price $5500; more land if desired. A-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—8-room house for sale, furnished, 2 baths, 2-car garage, plot 50x100. Canterbury section; artistically landscaped. Rockville Centre 674-W.

SACRIFICE—Comfortable home in one of the best locations in Winchester, Mass.; 9 rooms, oil burner, garage; 21,000 ft. land; ideal home for people with growing children; must be seen to be appreciated. WIN. 0973-M.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—Educated man with car; school sales; large percentage earnings, part or full time work. Write Suite 1505, 32 E. 57th St., N. Y., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HARVARD graduate desires summer work; two years experience yacht club, sailing, swimming, managing regattas; camp counsellor two years, instructor athletics boys' school. All sports. Box C-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN, married, seeks position superintendent church, office or apartment building; seven years' experience church superintendent; mechanical adaptable, willing; excellent references. Write Box M-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOUNG SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN, college graduate, wishes to render services in a worth-while business; excellent background of management and salesmanship; will consider investing money with services. Write Box R-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, excellent legal experience; unusually rapid stenographer; alert and dependable; desires opportunity for service and advancement. Write Box S-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, 12 years' engineering, technical; conscientious, capable. Write Box M-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG lady desires part time work caring for children after school, evenings and Saturdays. Christian Science family preferred. Lafayette 8972, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

AIKEN MANOR
On Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H.
Ninety miles "North of Boston." Half mile frontage on one of the cleanest lakes in New Hampshire. Extensive grounds, fine old trees, good food, good beds, good company, library, exceptional bathing as well as tennis, bowling, boating, fishing and other sports. Three golf clubs and a mountain "just around the corner." Not cheap but reasonable. Also choice cottage lots for sale and two furnished cottages, one six and one eight rooms, with bath and garage, for sale, or rent. Address C. W. AIKEN, 1905 E. 32nd St., Lorain, Ohio.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT — Furnished bungalow, 3-car garage, Cape Cod, 3 miles from Hyannis, Mass., near Englewood on Lewis Bay. S-8, 1218 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2-4857

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE—915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted—Singing—Voice Building—Correct diction in speaking. Free Recital March 31, at 8. Circle 7-2121 for appointment.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON
15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 370 Dudley St., near Upham's Cor., Dorchester. Mass. Col. 1206.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring, wood and metal. Norce products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800, Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

OUR SPRING BLOOMS
Are at Their Best—Now
A colorful assortment, $1.50 and up.
Phone or Visit
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 MASS. AVENUE
Arl. 2090—3091

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR
HARTWELL FUNERAL HOME
L. E. A. Smith
792 Mass. Ave., Arlington
Arlington 3520
Local and Suburban Service

PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St., 1211 Mass. Avenue
Arlington

168 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

Buy On Proof!
The New Frigidaire with Meter-Miser
1. Lower operating cost.
2. Safer food protection.
3. Faster freezing.
4. More usability.
5. 5-year protection plan.

R. W. LE BARON, INC.
608 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0222

BELMONT

Greater Boston Funeral Service
Short & Williamson
FUNERAL HOMES
173 Brighton Avenue, Allston, Phone Sta. 6600
52 Trapelo Road, Belmont, Phone Bel. 3415

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Commonwealth 4330. Advertising Records.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

Bromley & Company
Office Equipment
125 Summer St. Liberty 1720

COLD FUR STORAGE
Our Charge 3% of Valuation
Furs Cleaned and Glazed
We call and deliver.
HAUER'S 40 Gainsboro Street
KEN. 2411

NEW AND REBUILT TYPEWRITERS
Mimeographs, Ediphones, Adding—Mailing Bookkeeping Machines, etc.
RUDOLPH NETTLE CO.
37 Pearl Street, Hub. 0545

New Spring Selections
FINE CUSTOM-MADE MEN'S CLOTHING
At Moderate Prices
Boston Tailoring Co., Inc. Est. 1899
333 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Street
Special Tailored Uniform Department

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)

RITTER'S
Beauty Shops
100 Boylston St., Han. 0318, Myles Standish Hotel
598 Beacon St., Ken. 4818, Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Ave., Ken. 1480

Greater Boston Funeral Service
Short & Williamson
FUNERAL HOMES
173 Brighton Avenue, Allston, Phone Sta. 6600
52 Trapelo Road, Belmont, Phone Bel. 3415

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 8060

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats, Gowns — Federal National Linen Service Co. — Aprons, Towels
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 — 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON—West Roxbury

GUARANTEED SERVICE
Quality ALL CARS *Satisfaction*
SHERRY & MACKINNON, Inc.
Dodge 1710 Centre St. Plymouth
West Roxbury
Cars and Trucks Tel. Parkway 5900 Cars
EVERYBODY wants to save. *Motoring Dollars* SAVE six 55-Gallon Barrels of gas a year with a NEW DODGE or PLYMOUTH.

BRAINTREE

Flowers Fresh From Our Greenhouses
37 Sampson Avenue Tel. Bra. 0063

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
Ready to Wear Apparel of Distinction
1901 — 1936
35 YEARS . . . OF DEPENDABLE SERVICE
Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC Garment Cleaning System
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.
Our Dull Season Offer for a Short Time Only
We offer to recover any chair, supply material (no extra charge for fixing springs), for..... $14
Slip Covers Made to Order.
We will gladly call anywhere at any time to show you our new line of domestic and foreign samples. Phone, write, or call.
H. OSCAR
124 Harvard St. Asp. 8264

RADLO MARKET
Choice Poultry, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries
Everything for Your Table
Beech-Nut Products
1412 Beacon Street ASP. 7200

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 HARVARD ST. ASP. 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.

Florence E. Rand
HATS and GOWNS
1391 Beacon Street Beacon 2092
HATS, HAND BAGS, HOSIERY
433 Centre St., Newton N. N. 4914-M

CAMBRIDGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained: 37 Huron Avenue. Kirkland 3503, 9 to 12 daily. Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

Ford — The New Ford V-8 for 1936
HIGH GRADE USED CARS
1935 FORD TUDOR $175
1934 FORD CAB $395
1933 FORD ROADSTER $295
SEE MR. BRIGGS Tro. 9460
1230 Massachusetts Ave. Harvard Square

Specials for Monitor Readers During March
CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE AT CLEARANCE PRICES
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Furniture—Rugs—Draperies
30 Dunster Street Tro. 3344

The Dress You Want at the Price You Can Pay
In the size you require—Suits, Coats, Smart Millinery, Hosiery
Edith Goodell Shops
1676 Mass. Ave. Cambridge
78 Trapelo Rd. Belmont

Style and Utility in
Knit-Tex Coats, $25
for Men
HARVARD CO-OP SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

EDWIN R. SAGE CO.
"The Best Market in Cambridge"
TRO 2211
NORWEGIAN SARDINES 6 tins $1
BOVRIL Extract of Meat 43c jar

Use Patapar for Cooking and Household Use
Russell R. Cameron
Hardware, Plumbing
28 Brattle St. Tro. 0748

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
COVIN
HARVARD SQUARE KIRK 1212

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

BRATTLE SQ. FLORIST
Spring Plants and Flowers of all kinds
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
22 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 9819

CONCORD

EASTER
Suits and Dresses
Accessories, Belts, Scarfs and Blouses
As You Like It Hosiery
THE APPAREL SHOP
COLONIAL BLOCK

DEDHAM

40 Years of Service in Dedham and Adjoining Towns
Dealers in All Kinds of
CLEERCOAL—COAL
AMERICAN ANTHRACITE
FUEL—OIL—RANGE
KELCO OIL BURNERS
FLORENCE HEATERS
and Range Burners
Heater and Stove Service of All Kinds
The Fisher-Churchill Co.
51 Eastern Ave. Ph. Ded. 0051-0052

Cedar Street Market
Oakdale Square Dedham, Mass.
Genuine Spring Lamb
Leg and Loin . . . . lb. 25c
Phones Ded. 0470, 0471—Free Del.

FITCHBURG

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.

Our Chicken Dinners are very popular.
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Daily delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs.

The WEBBER LUMBER & SUPPLY Company
FITCHBURG, MASS.
Ask for our
BARGAIN BOOK
TELEPHONE 237

New Spring Hats
All Headsizes, Colors and Shapes for the Miss and Matron
$1.98 up
Spillane Millinery Shop
550 MAIN STREET TEL. 642

Fitchburg Coal Co.
4 DAY STREET TEL. 456

*

MASSACHUSETTS

FRAMINGHAM
(Continued)

COOKSON'S
FUNERAL HOME
318 UNION AVENUE
Local and Suburban Service
Lady Assistant

TYPEWRITERS
SUPPLIES
PENCILS
BOOKS
INK
For Your Desk
Irving Square
BATES STATIONERY CO.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity, Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

Flood Waters
Have receded and WE ARE now back to normal with a Brand New Stock of
Spring Suits and Top Coats
and lots of New Furnishings
Nichols and Morse Co.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
5 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
NORWALK BATTERIES
Insure You Dependable Service
Necessary to Uncontrolled Motoring
— *COMPLETE BATTERY SERVICE* —

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
Authorized
SALES & SERVICE
For Good Used Cars
■ *SEE* ■
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

SEE the New SUITS and COATS
New Plaids! New Checks! *Brilliant Color Combinations!*
$16.95
Spring arrived last Saturday . . . these coats and suits will put you right on the reception committee . . . SEE them . . . there's an endless assortment — short jackets, casual swaggers, mannish styles in bold plaids, sophisticated navy blues, tans and grays. Sizes for Women and Misses.
Steiger's Coats and Suits— Third Floor

STEIGER'S
259 HIGH ST. HOLYOKE, MASS.

Find Your Foot Comfort in Health Spot Shoes
A "dress up" shoe for the sensible woman who appreciates the rare combination of correct style and comfort. Come in and see our complete stock.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

Blue Gabardines
Smart Shoes for Easter in distinctive patterns.
$8.75
CHILDS
SHOES, HOSIERY, HANDBAGS
HOLYOKE

LAWRENCE

2 Piece Zephyr
Knitted Dresses
at Half Price
$2.99
Regularly $5.98
in the season's newest and smartest colors. Sizes 14 to 20.
Cherry & Webb's
Second Floor

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

TEA POTS
of VITRIFIED CHINA
Finished in ivory, beautifully decorated. 3 designs, 6 cup size. Each 59c
QUALITY, DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE ALWAYS.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVENUE Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

Choose Your
Spring Ensemble
From a Larger Assortment
Cherry & Webb's

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL'S BIGGEST, BUSIEST and BEST STORE

SCOTT JEWELRY COMPANY
JEWELRY ON CREDIT
No Interest on Carrying Charges.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

Very Exceptional!
ENGLISH DOESKIN PULL-ON GLOVES
That Wash Beautifully
$1.69
In white or natural, with hand drawn backs; sizes 5¾ to 7½. Pick up several pairs now at this small price.
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION STREET

Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN
TINY TOTS' NAVY COATS
with matching beret, for brother and sister.
Regulation style with emblem on sleeve.
$2.98

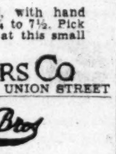
Paper and ink make millions think — *Use Modern Printcraft!*
★
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn • *Breakers 4956*

MALDEN

Have Your Used Fur Coats Made Into Fur Capes at
WESSELL FUR SHOP
Rose Wessell, Prop.
We Also Make Scarfs
FUR STORAGE
Open Evenings
Reasonable Rates for Summer Months
488 Main St., Malden

PACKARD PONTIAC
Sales and Service
Kelvinator Refrigerators
Malden Center Garage
Incorporated
466-470 Main St. Tel. Mal. 4706

WE SPECIALIZE
In All Wool Knitting Yarns
A capable instructress present at Malden Store daily, 11 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN MELROSE



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Oil Permanent
New Method
Try Our Oil Facial During the March Winds
Ruth E. Ash
442 MAIN ST. Tel. Malden 2797
"Kali-Sten-Iks" America's Finest Shoes for Children

Kali-Sten-Iks
HIGGINS
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For the Easter Gift
Lovely Lotus in WATSON *Sterling*
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MEDFORD
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MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
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BASKETS OF FRUIT FOR ALL OCCASIONS OUR SPECIALTY
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NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
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Distinctive Dry Cleaning
Curtains, Blankets and Rugs Cleaned
Special prices on Fur Storage.
Collection and delivery service within 5 miles.
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Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
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New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
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Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Orangade, Chocolate Syrup, Golden Guernsey Milk and Cream, either raw or pasteurized, from the Alfalfa Farm, Topsfield, Mass., especially high-grade dairy with all regular Guernsey cattle, quality and cleanliness being the watchword. Your inspection invited. No better table milk produced.

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Landscape Gardening Done. Plants, Cut Flowers, Shrubs, Evergreens.
Floral Designs our Specialty
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Always a good selection of new things at
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Our Stock of Women's Spring and Summer Shoes is complete in the latest styles.
Our Entire Stock Reduced in Price.
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■ 914 GREAT PLAIN ■
"Good Things to Eat"
LUNCHEON and SUPPER DAILY
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We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
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Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

MASSACHUSETTS

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Optometrists
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Buy for quality, service, satisfaction.
Low price and easy terms
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Purchase for 1936 just arrived. Perfect ease and comfort guaranteed. Also school shoes in all grades.
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at
FOWLE'S

It Certainly Pays to Trade at
Pray's
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Choice Meats and Poultry
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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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12 Years of Proved Reliability in Newton
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CLOTHING
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Dependable Used Cars
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Featuring New Spring Merchandise for Women, Children, and your Home
You Are Cordially Invited!
THE WALLACE CO.

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
Smart New Spring Styles *for Easter*
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WHY NOT START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

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DELICIA ICE CREAM
Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
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THE NEW SPRING SHADES AND STYLES IN HOSIERY AND LINGERIE For EASTER
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Jeweler
WATCH, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
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Lb. 39c
Why not send some to your friends? They will enjoy it.
KELSEY'S Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade
Be Sure to See
The *New* Nelly Don Dresses
They are better than ever this season.
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THE ERNEST BEAUTY SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
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$1.50 to $3.98 pair
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All sizes, ready laundered, cellophane wrapped. Saturday the last day for this special.
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A kettle finished hat that will stand anything and still look smart $7.00
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Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

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PRES. 5000

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We Sell Fine Furniture for Less —Deliveries Everywhere
ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE CO.
180 OLD COLONY AVENUE, WOLLASTON

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BADGER BROS. GARAGE
Authorized Agents Trico Windshield Wipers
570 ADAMS STREET President 2704

Let Us Help You Select Your
EASTER OUTFIT
SHIRTS .....$1.65 and $1.95
TIES 55c, $1.00, $1.50
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SUITS $22.50, $25.00, $30.00
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Walter Main's Men's Store
1361 HANCOCK STREET Gra. 5551

Furniture at Retail
Warehouse Prices
We Sell Fine Furniture for Less —Deliveries Everywhere
ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE CO.
180 OLD COLONY AVENUE, WOLLASTON

"blue coal"
"Let the color be your guide"
Finish the Winter With America's Finest Anthracite
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
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COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
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Style Begins at
THE ROYAL
and here's the first showing of important Suits, Coats and Dresses *for Sport and Dress*
See *The Royal* for the finest selections. *The Royal* is never undersold.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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PETTEE CO.
Post Office Square Tel. 921

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Hookers Ice Cream
Candies of Distinction
Post Office Square

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Established 1857
Slat, Tin and Gravel Roofs, Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
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Plumbing Supplies
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
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Apothecary
Chocolates of Supreme Quality in 1- and 2-lb. Boxes, 50c lb.
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CLEERCOAL
Coal - Fuel Oil - N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

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Merchant Tailor
Fine American and British Woolens
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CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8811
Residence, Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

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Permanent wave given by
MR. FRANCKS
Over 20 years' experience; beauty work of all description done by experts.
FRANCKS BEAUTY SHOPPE
25 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.
PHONE 2-0110 SECOND FLOOR

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BOWSER & CO.
WAKEFIELD SQUARE
Cannonette Silk Hose, well known for durability, 79c pair.
M. K. M. Silk Hose, unusual value, 89c pr.
Ladies Ruffled Sheer Crepe Dresses, figured or plain, $1.89 and $2.69.
Boys' Wash Suits and Children's Dresses O. N. T. and Star Products

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Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery
Henley Clothes Arrow Shirts
Stetson Hats
"A good place to buy good clothes"
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INSURANCE
of All Kinds
Including AUTOMOBILE
Both Stock and Mutual Companies
44 FRONT ST. DIAL 5-4341

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box RCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LLANGOLLEN, N. WALES — Comfortable board residence, glorious mountain scenery; river. MRS. JEAN TURNER, Hazeldene.

LONDON BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

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MALDEN DOMESTIC BUREAU (Miss Foster) —For good maids and good mistresses, 107 Malden Rd., New Malden, Surrey. MALden 1398

LADIES and domestics can have their needs supplied. Apply to "RELIABLE" AGENCY, 168 Bearwood Rd., Smethwick, Birmingham.

FLATS TO LET

DEVON. — Furnished flat, bedroom, sitting room, kitchenette; hot and cold; 5 minutes bus, shops, sunny aspect. Fuchsias, Paignton.

RAMSGATE, 6 Granville Gardens, East Cliff —Furnished flats comprising sitting room, one or two bedrooms, kitchen, etc.; exceptional position; magnificent sea view; moderate rents. Apply MRS. TUFFIN.

SUSSEX, HOVE—Unfurnished garden flat, 2 rooms, kitchen, gas cooker, electric light; private house; 25/- weekly. Box W-329, BCM/CSM.

WORTHING—To let, furnished, self-contained light sunny flat, central, sea view; near pier and bandstand; 1 large sitting room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, electric light; view by appointment. Box M-500, BCM/CSM.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FINE Bluthner grand, 5 ft. 9, perfect condition, owner no further use, 65 guineas; also new baby grand, 4 ft. 6, 65 guineas; hire-purchase terms arranged. THOMAS SMITH, 183 Sherlock Street, Birmingham, 5. Mid. 3746.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DEVON — Sell or let, modern 8-roomed house, near shops and main road. Apply THE FUCHSIAS, PAIGNTON.

MIDDX.—Freehold detached house, College Rd., Wembley; 3 beds, 1 or 2 reception; usual offices; good garden, overlooking Park; price £995 or offer. Box W-327, BCM/CSM.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO. (F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.) Chartered Patent Agents 29 Southampton Buildings LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND British and Foreign Patents Trade Marks and Designs

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA. Paying guests or students received in home of well-known musician; beautiful, comfortable home, every opportunity for study, languages, music, art, ordinary school subjects, secretarial training can also be arranged, entire charge children of parents going abroad; delightful holiday escort; overlooking Channel; golf, tennis, bathing, etc MR. and MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, 15 De La Warr Road.

CHELTENHAM—M. W. Hayes Lodge, Sydenham Road; an up-to-date home offered, quiet for study, sun room, good food, good locality; 2½ guineas per week.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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SOMERSET — Wanted, confectioner-pastry cook (age 20-30); capable craftsman, able take charge small high class bakery with busy seaside trade; apply stating experience, references, age, wage required, etc. THE BERKYNTON CAFE, Wells.

SOMERSET—Wanted, experienced lady (age 30-35) to manage dairy and tearooms; one capable of developing business. Apply, giving experience, salary, references, etc. THE BERKYNTON CAFE, Wells.

SOMERSET—Woman cook wanted, age 30-40, used to busy seasonal trade; apply stating experience, age, references, wage required. THE BERKYNTON CAFE, Wells.

POST WANTED

POSITION as private secretary required by gentleman (young); exceptional qualifications for managing household accounts, etc.; good motorist; adaptable; highest references. Box W-287, BCM/CSM.

WIDOW requires post as companion or housekeeper; domesticated, plain cook, nursing experience, where maid or part day maid is kept. Box M-3971, BCM/CSM.

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TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SCHOOLMASTER—Tutor requires work at Easter onwards when present three years' job ends. DAVID F. THOMPSON, Hopewell House, Bothenhampton, Bridport, Dorset.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

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ESTAB. 1861
THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND
ESTATE AGENTS and VALUERS
Tel. Richmond 1265 (3 lines)
House Hunters GUIDE (with Maps) gratis

England

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MAIDENHEAD

T. S. VEVERS Ltd.
BUILDERS AND DECORATORS
HEATING ENGINEERS
4 York Rd., Maidenhead Tel. 355

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CAMBRIDGE

HARDY BROS.
Coal and Coke Merchants
L. M. S. RAILWAY BUILDINGS
HILLS ROAD 'PHONE 4912

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE 4286
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Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

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"Support Your Advertisers as They Support You"
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10 Palace Avenue
Agent for Lotus, Delta, K, Queen, and Jaeger Boots and Shoes
Ideal Shoe for Children, "Start Rite." Best repairs by experienced workmen.

The Perfect Sugar Spray
A slight pressure on Knob releases the sugar.
Silver plated, beautifully finished **10/6**
Mortimer Ricks
PAIGNTON

A. E. Dey Ltd
GROCER and BUTCHER
HYDE ROAD CORNER
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY" and "SERVICE"

G. A. NORTON
For FOOTWEAR of Every Description
23 PALACE AVENUE TEL. 5686

ELLIS & SON
Ironmonger—Plumber Gas Fitter
19 PALACE AVE. Tel. 5424

EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD 'PHONE 5048
One of the Nicest Cafés in the District

Church's China Stores
The Cut Glass Specialists

Agents for all the best makes of china including Minton, Doulton, Coalport, Spode, etc.
PALACE AVENUE
(Next to G. P. O.)
Tel. 57219

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street 'Phone 2363 Plymouth

A. DAWE
12 SALTASH STREET
NEWS AGENT and STATIONER
Prompt delivery of all daily papers
PHONE 3206

SEE NEXT PAGE

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TORQUAY

TONGUE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS .. VALUERS
HOUSE AGENTS
Ask for Illustrated Booklet
7 VICTORIA PARADE
PHONE 4442. TORQUAY

HILL'S DAIRY
3 PARK STREET
Try Our Devonshire Clotted Cream
PHONE 2386

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(1934) Ltd.
Complete House Furnishers.
House and Estate Agents, etc.
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

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High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Vauxhall THE CAR SUPREME EXCELLENCE — *Local Distributor Since 1907*
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Engineers and Electro-platers
Phone 2426

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Complete House Furnishers
Agents for Staples, Vi-Spring, Vono, Slumberland and Deepsleep Mattresses and Divans
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Stains, Greenwich and Nairn Linoleum LAID FREE
ABBEY ROAD, TORQUAY
'Phone 2061

CRUSE & BRIDGEMAN
BUILDERS *and* DECORATORS
We can build you a house and do repairs of any description.
22 WOODVILLE ROAD Phone 3534

W. A. TOLLEY
3 TORWOOD STREET
SHIRTMAKER ● HOSIER
Agent for
Glenarda Clothes

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
A GLORIOUS SELECTION of
New Millinery for Spring
Now on Exhibition
A Visit Will Be Appreciated
TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT

THE BON-BON SHOP
(J. C. Osmond)
8a Victoria Parade
CHOCOLATES
CONFECTIONERY

HOUSE and ESTATE AGENT
N.C. **WIDDOWSON**
Fellow of the Inc. Soc. of Auctioneer
FREE LIST OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES
and SEASIDE RESORT HOUSES
77 FLEET STREET TORQUAY

DORSET

POOLE and District

SINGLETON
TEL. 15
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING — BEAUTY CULTURE
WIMBORNE ROAD, BROADSTONE
Registered Eugene Waver
Agent for Innoxa Beauty Preparations, Mitcham Lavender

A. F. Clarke
HAIRDRESSER
REGISTERED
EUGENE WAVER
9 Post Office Parade—49 Parkstone Tel.
327A Ashley Road 859

The Bouquet
G. CHIDWICK
Fruiterer and Florist
FLORAL DESIGNS TO ORDER — 6 Park Terrace, Commercial Road, Parkstone. Tel. 527

WEYMOUTH and District

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& Co. Ltd.
DRAPERS, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS
CARPETS, FURNISHING FABRICS
Agents for Burberry, Jaeger, etc.
High West Street, Dorchester

WIMBORNE

MAY E. PITT
DORSET CREAM TEAS
and DAIRY CREAM ICES
Cafe Mullen Dairy Cafe
Near the Minster, Wimborne Telephone 136
HOME-MADE CLOTTED CREAM, CAKES, and Jam, Honey, Carson's Chocolates.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
MASSINGHAM 63 Queen's Road Bristol 8
- BOOKLET ON REQUEST

Millinery and Fashions for Easter

JOLLY & SON, Ltd.
BRISTOL

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL (Continued)

TAYLOR'S Ltd.
COLLEGE GREEN, Bristol
FAMOUS for
FURNISHING FABRICS
and
Household Linens
of High Reputation
PHONE 20226

LANNING & JUDD
IRONMONGERS
20/22 STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL, 1.
Telephone 26753
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Daily Features

THE way for a young man to rise is to improve himself every way he can, never suspecting that anybody wishes to hinder him.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

The Crocus Lights Her Lamp

KNOCK, knock, knock!

Little Connie Crocus opened her eyes and peered about the long narrow room where the flowers slept. Nobody was stirring. Lily Valley, Dorothy Daffodil, and Tessie Tulip were all so snugly covered up that not even the top of one green head could be seen.

"I thought I heard a noise," Connie said to herself, "but I must have been mistaken."

She cuddled down under her warm brown blanket and was almost asleep when she heard the noise again.

Knock, knock, knock!

"Somebody wants to see me, I'm sure," Connie thought.

She slipped on a fresh green dress and pushed back the heavy brown blanket. Br-r-r, how cold it was outside! Connie looked longingly down at her warm bed.

"I don't believe it is time to get up yet," she declared. "I think I'll go back to bed."

"Please don't do that," chirped a cheerful voice behind her, "I have been trying for a long time to wake you up."

Connie looked around and saw a plump robin dressed in a red vest and a gray coat.

"Why did you wake me up so early?" she asked.

"It's not early," said the robin earnestly. "It's spring by the calendar even if it is still winter by the thermometer."

Just then somebody flew across the garden, roaring as he came. He

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Yellow Crocus Hung Out Its Lamp

snapped twigs off the bare apple trees, shook the fence posts until they rattled, ruffled the robin's feathers, and took little Connie's breath quite away. In a moment he was gone, roaring down the street.

"W-was that a lion?" gasped Connie.

The robin was busily smoothing down his feathers. "No, indeed," he said, "that was March Wind. He always behaves like a lion when he first comes to see us, but before he leaves he acts like a lamb. That is why I waked you up.

"March Wind is a very kind person in spite of his rough ways. He is always gentle with flowers."

Connie shook her head. "He wasn't gentle with me. I think I had better go back to bed until he decides to be a lamb," said Connie. "I don't like such rough games."

"Don't do that," begged the robin. "Next door there are two little girls who have been waiting and waiting for spring to come. Every day they look in the garden for flowers. You don't want them to be disappointed, do you?"

"Oh, I know, I know!" cried Connie, clapping her hands joyfully. "I have a little yellow lamp. I'll light it, and then March Wind will be sure to see me."

Connie ran back into the dark room where she had been sleeping and came out with a yellow lamp in her green hands. What a lovely lamp it was! It seemed to light up the whole garden. At that moment March Wind came flying back. When he saw the yellow lamp, he stopped very quickly.

"Is that a flower?" he roared. "I had no idea it was time for flowers. I must change at once."

He dropped down on a fence post and sat quite still. Then he began to grow smaller, and almost before Connie could wink, he had changed to a fluffy white lamb. He smiled happily at her and trotted away.

Just then the two little girls who lived next door skipped down the garden path. When they saw Connie's yellow lamp, they danced up and down in delight.

"Oh, look," one of them cried, "here is a crocus blossom. It is the very first flower that has bloomed this year."

For the Scrapbook

Dictatorships

No man is wise enough, nor good enough to be trusted with unlimited power.—*Colton.*

Prudence

Who makes quick use of the moment, is a genius of prudence.—*Lavater.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Thoroughly (R. L. T.)—The correspondent writes:

I have heard this word pronounced as though it were spelled "threwly"; and it seems incorrect when it is so read.

"Thoroughly," of course, is pronounced *thur'-o-ly* (*u* as in *urn*, *o* as in *obey*); and we are inclined to the view that few readers mispronounce it—even though the previous editions of Webster's recorded the pronunciation as *thuhr'-o-ly* (*u* as in *thud*).

It is barely possible that the word the correspondent has heard pronounced *throo'-ly* is "throughly"—it appears 12 times in the Bible (". . . let us make brick, and burn them *throughly*." Gen. 11:3).

But let us repeat the reminder that "thoroughly" is pronounced *thur'-o-ly*; and "throughly" is sounded *throo'-ly*.

Differ with, from (F. P. C.)—The correspondent writes:

One says: "On that point I agree with you; but in the other case I differ with you."

Can we properly say that we differ *with* another? Or should we say we differ *from* him?

"Differ with" and "differ from" are both correct, depending upon the sense to be conveyed. If anything is different from another (in the sense of "exhibits a difference"), "differ from" is correct. For example: "The monkey differs from the gorilla." In the sense of "has a difference of opinion," however, "differ with" is correct. For example: "I differ with you" is correct if the meaning is "I disagree with you."

Note that "about" and "in" may also follow "differ." For example: "We differed *about* the value of the League"; "They differ *in* their views."

"The Rainy Day" (A. M. S. H.)—The poem with the lines

"The day is cold and dark and dreary,
It rains and the wind is never weary. . . ."

is "The Rainy Day," by Longfellow.

What They Say

Another Great Moment

"The problems that now confront our nation are no greater than those which disturbed the colonists at the time they were called upon to make their great decision. Their decision was to start a form of self-government such as no other nation on the face of the globe ever had had the courage to try. Their experiment has brought a greater uplift to humanity than all other experiments in all the world since history began."—*Fred Perkins.*

Taste in Music

"The investigation of the sale of music has shown 90 per cent serious; popular, 10 per cent. If a man had to live by the sale of popular records he would close shop. This improvement in taste is what has happened through records and radio."—*Olin Downs.*

Perennial

"The League of Nations has died so many times that we are beginning to be skeptical about these demises."—*Ida W. Bowman.*

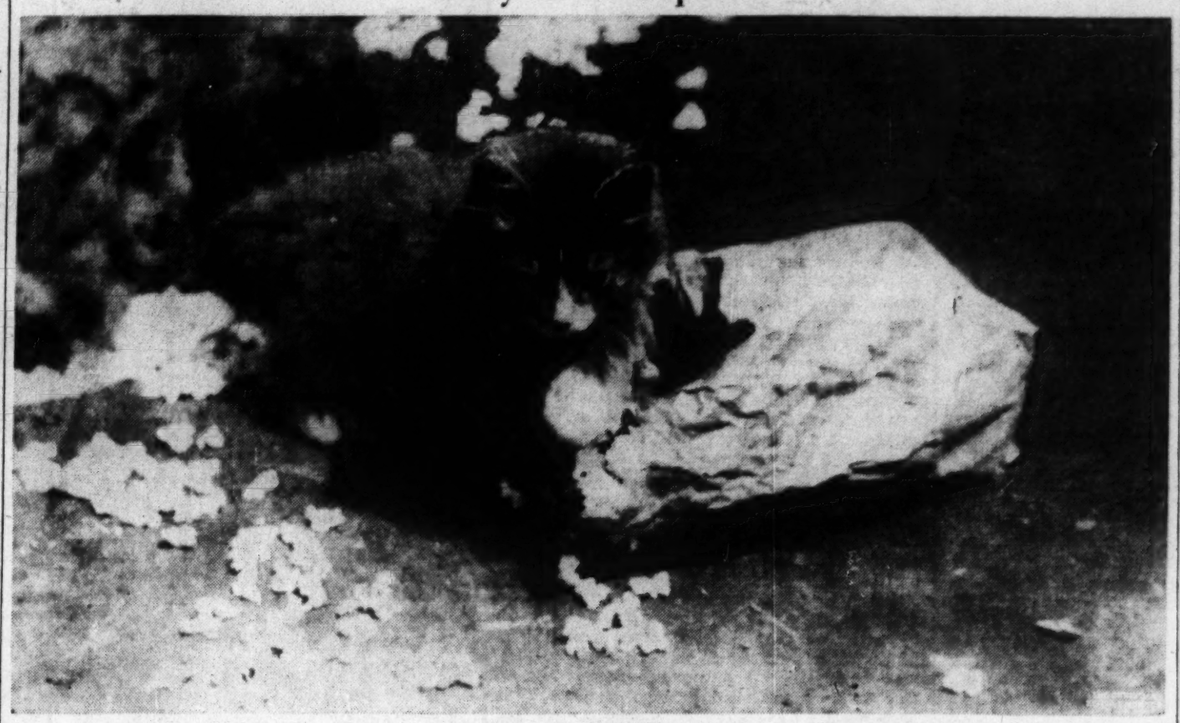
A Good Letter

"The test of a good letter is a very simple one. If you seem to hear the person talking as one reads, it is a good letter."—*A. C. Benson.*

Luck and Labor

LUCK is ever waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him the news of a legacy. Labor turns out at 6 o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer lays the foundation for a competence. Luck whines. Labor whistles. Luck relies on chance; Labor, on character.—*Cobden.*

Pussy in the Popcorn



Monitor Camera Club, From Priscilla Pennell, Portland, Maine

Enough to Keep Any Kitten Busy!

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Lunches

WHEN the husband of an elderly friend of mine was put on "half time," with the corresponding half pay, she hit upon the idea of putting up lunches for some of the men who worked in the mills. She prepared a sample lunch for a friend, with the understanding that if he could get her ten customers, and would pick up their buckets, his lunches would be provided free. She could fix a quantity of lunches much more cheaply than they could be fixed individually, and she felt that the wives would be glad to be relieved of the job.

She lost money on her first five customers, for she included cake or pie, salad, two big sandwiches, deviled egg or baked beans, fruit and cheese. But the news spread like wildfire, and in a week she had 15 customers who paid her only 20 cents a lunch, and she told me she made 6 cents on each one. In the next week three school children and a teacher were added.

The last time I talked with her she had 21 customers, and was making enough money to pay her heat, light and grocery bills. It kept her busy, she said; but there shone in her eyes no longer fear, but the proud light of those who deeply treasure their independence.—Mrs. W. J. D., Wichita, Kan.

Guess Again Answers (47)

1. No. It consumes approximately 2000 carloads daily.
2. No. It once was; but Juneau is now the capital.
3. No. "Querulous" means "fretful."
4. Yes.
5. Yes; the subject receives the action.
6. Yes; he was the most prominent of the Greek soldiers.
7. No. Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah.
8. Yes.
9. No. The best clover crop for seed is the second, for it is more highly fertilized by the bees.
10. Yes.

In Lighter Vein

Looked That Way

"Are you a college man?"

"No; I lost my hat, and I forgot to have my suit pressed."

Sure Sign

"That fellow must live in a very small apartment."

"How can you tell?"

"Why, haven't you noticed that his dog wags his tail up and down, instead of sideways?"

Six Weeks' Rest

For two hours he had been the pest of the party. His imitations were terrible, ranging anywhere from George Arliss to a hummingbird. In the far corner had been sitting the man with the screwed-up face.

"What would you like me to imitate now?" asked the bore.

The man moved. He spoke. "How about a ground hog that's seen its shadow?"—*Boston Globe.*

Right, Count 'Em

Domestic Science Teacher: "Jane, how many eggs does the common spice cake require?"

Jane: "Four, Miss Smith; the whites of three and the yolk of one."

Struggle for Existence

Autoist: "I want some tires."

Salesman: "Yes, sir. Balloon tires?"

Autoist: "I should say not. I'm fortunate to have an automobile."

At His Word

An actor who was not so well known as he thought he was, received an offer of a part in a new London show. Being on tour at the time, he replied by telegram:

"Will accept double what you offer. Otherwise count me out."

Next day he received a telegram which read:

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, Out."—*Tit-Bits.*

Tit-Bits

The Man Who Asked His Lordship to Speak Up

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Only questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Voice of the Clerk

Question: Does the clerk of a board have a voice or a vote? I was under the impression that a clerk does not. Please give the page in Robert's Rules of Order that applies to this.

Answer: The clerk of a board or of any deliberative body has both a voice and a vote in the proceedings. Everything that is permitted is not specifically stated in Robert's Rules of Order, the general fundamental applying unless specific exception is made.

It is a general rule that every member has the right to vote, and Robert makes no exception to this for officers other than to state that the chairman may vote only under certain circumstances. (See page 238.) In fact, in small groups, such as a committee or board, even that restriction does not apply, and the chairman also may take part in the discussion, make motions, and vote.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Buzz'

"BUZZ" is an ideal get-acquainted game, and is enjoyed by adults and children.

The participants are seated to form a circle. Someone begins to count from one, and each consecutive neighbor continues until seven is reached. Unless the guest says "Buzz" when seven is reached he is ruled out of the game. Then the game continues until someone again forgets to say "Buzz" when any number containing seven or a multiple of seven is reached. Thus, 7, 14, 17, 21, and 27 call for "Buzz"; and 77 calls for "Buzz, buzz."

The last ones remaining in the group when the game is over may receive a prize.—Mrs. Abbie V. W., Glencoe, Ill.

Guess Again

47.

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven out of 10 is a good score)

1. Is it true that the United States consumes less than 1000 carloads of potatoes daily? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is Sitka the capital of Alaska? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Are "querulous" and "inquisitive" synonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Does "ne plus ultra" mean "nothing beyond"? (*Yes.... No....*)
5. Is the verb in the passive voice in the following: "I was seen there frequently"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. Was Achilles on the Greek side in the siege of Troy? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. If you were looking for the book of Nahum, and you opened your Bible to Haggai, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes.... No....*)
8. Was it Daniel to whom the name of "Belteshazzar" was given? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Is the first crop of clover the best for seed purposes? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Does the word "rubaiyat" mean "quatrains"? (*Yes.... No....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

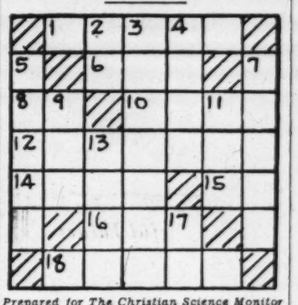
'A Hateful Tax'

IN MORE instances than one Dr. Samuel Johnson permitted his personal feelings to enter into the preparation of his famous dictionary.

Defining the word "excise," he wrote: "A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged, not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid."

Offended ministers submitted to the Attorney General whether this was not a libel. He replied that it undoubtedly was, but advised that Johnson be allowed to revise the offending passage. Despite threats, Johnson did not change it, and so it remained.

Crossword Puzzle No. 220



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Closed car
6. Cut off the edges of a coin
9. Above
10. Asian kingdom
12. Mend
14. Arrow poison
15. Parent
16. Conjunction
18. Zeal

Down

2. Printer's measure
3. Expand
4. Exchange premium
5. A curiosity
7. Bedaub
9. Enclosure
11. Branch
13. Dry up
17. Accomplish

The solution will be found elsewhere.

Brevities

El Paso World News: Husbands in a South American jungle tribe speak one language and the wives another. We didn't realize golf and bridge had penetrated the wilderness.

Detroit Free Press: The Grand Canyon is one depression that pays its own way.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Two for One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hot Springs, Ark.

ELLEN had just passed her twelfth birthday, and Christmas was just around the corner, so she told her mother she wanted a Shirley Temple doll "that cost $10, to keep." It would probably be the last doll, she explained, as she was "getting too grown up to play dolls any more."

That evening she visited her cousin Catherine, younger than she, and discovered that the little girl was not going to get a doll, as her father had failed to receive an expected bonus.

Upon her return home, Ellen said: "Mother, I don't want the $10 doll. I want to get two $5 ones."

Ellen feels that last Christmas was the best Christmas she ever had. She had made someone else happy.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

New Testament

No. 108

J. The Apostolic Age (continued)

VII. Paul the Apostle to the Gentiles (continued)

14. Paul before the Roman Court at Caesarea:
a. Before Felix:
(1) Accused by Ananias and the elders, Acts 24:1-9
(2) Defense before Felix, Acts 24:10-21
(3) Trial deferred, Acts 24:22-23
(4) After some days Felix and Drusilla his wife sent for Paul; before Felix the second time, Acts 24:24-26
(5) Kept in prison at Caesarea two years, Acts 24:27
b. Before Festus, who succeeded Felix at Caesarea:
(1) New plot of the Jews, Acts 25:1-5
(2) Trial illegal, Acts 25:6-9
(3) Paul appealed to Caesar, Acts 25:10-12
(4) Visit of King Agrippa and Bernice his wife to Festus, when he desired an interview with Paul, Acts 25:13-22
c. Before King Agrippa:
(1) Introduced by Festus, who declared Paul had done nothing worthy of death, Acts 25:23-27
(2) Paul's defense before Agrippa, Acts 26:1-7
(3) Rehearsal of his conversion, Acts 26:9-18
(4) Paul's witnessing, Acts 26:10-23
(5) Agrippa's reaction; Paul exonerated, Acts 26:24-32

(Agrippa sent Paul to Rome for further trial)

15. Voyage and shipwreck. Autumn A. D. 61

Note: Voyage to Rome with Luke and Aristarchus

a. Preparation for the voyage:
(1) Julius the centurion, Acts 27:1, 3, 43
(2) Log of the voyage, Acts 27:2-8
(3) At Myra of Lycia they were put on board a ship of Alexandria, sailing to Italy, Acts 27:6
(4) Dangerous sailing, Acts 27:9-15
b. The great storm, Acts 27:16-20
(1) Paul's vision, Acts 27:21-26
(2) Sailors' alarm, Acts 27:27-32
(3) Paul predicts safety; after 14 days ship is abandoned, all escape to land, Acts 27:33-44
c. The Shipwreck:
(1) They land on the Island of Malta, Acts 28:1-2
(2) Miracle of the viper's bite, Acts 28:3-6
(3) Miracle of the healing of Publius' father, Acts 28:7-9
(4) After spending three months at Malta, they set sail in a ship of Alexandria, Acts 28:11

16. At the Roman Capital, Spring, A. D. 62:
Landed at Syracuse; welcomed by brethren, Acts 28:11-15
a. Prisoners in Rome:
(1) In bonds, in his own hired house for two years, Acts 28:16, 30-31
(2) Paul's ministry to the Jews, Acts 28:17-24
b. Paul turned to the Gentiles, Acts 28:25-29
c. Friends in prison:
(1) Aristarchus, Col. 4:10
(2) Epaphroditus, Phil. 4:18
(3) Onesiphorus, II Tim. 1:16
(4) Epaphras, Col. 1:7
(5) Titus, Titus 1:4-5
(6) Others, Philemon 23-24

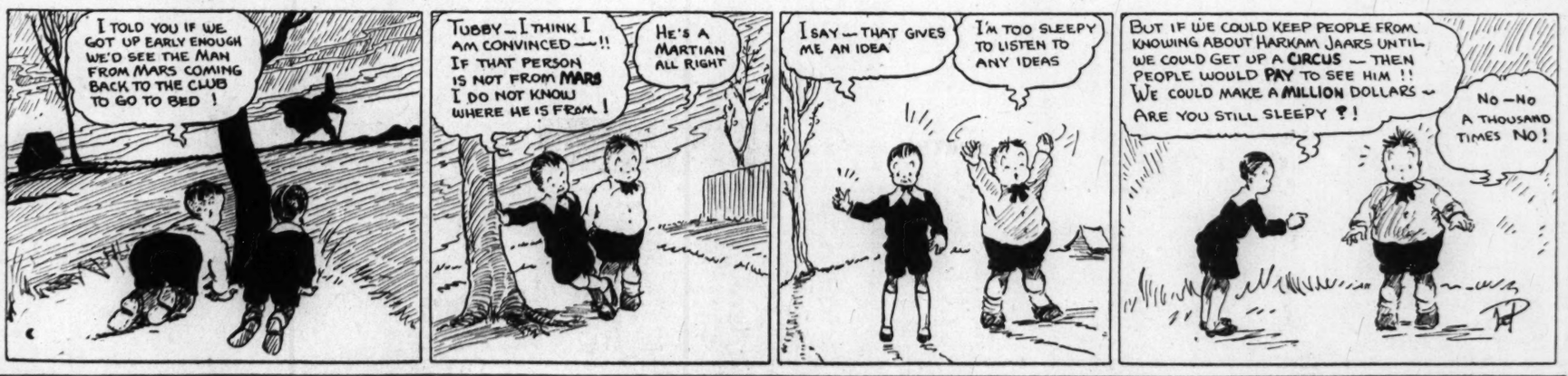
Note: During Paul's imprisonment in Rome he wrote: A. D. 64, The Epistle to the Ephesians; A. D. 64, The Epistle to the Colossians; A. D. 64, The Epistle to Philemon; probably A. D. 64, The Epistle to the Philippians

17. Paul's subsequent journey, as gathered from his own writings:
Rome, Spring A. D. 63, wrote The Epistle to the Hebrews
Philippi, Phil. 2:24
Colosse, Philemon 22
Macedonia, A. D. 66, wrote The First Epistle to Timothy
Crete, where he left Titus, Titus 1:5
A. D. 66, wrote The Epistle to Titus
Troas, II Tim. 4:13
Corinth, II Tim. 4:20
Rome, A. D. 66, wrote The Second Epistle to Timothy
Beheaded by Nero, A. D. 64 or 68

(To be continued daily.)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke's Plan*

By LE PELLEY


I TOLD YOU IF WE GOT UP EARLY ENOUGH WE'D SEE THE MAN FROM MARS COMING BACK TO THE CLUB TO GO TO BED !
TUBBY—I THINK I AM CONVINCED—!! IF THAT PERSON IS NOT FROM MARS I DO NOT KNOW WHERE HE IS FROM !
HE'S A MARTIAN ALL RIGHT
I SAY—THAT GIVES ME AN IDEA
I'M TOO SLEEPY TO LISTEN TO ANY IDEAS
BUT IF WE COULD KEEP PEOPLE FROM KNOWING ABOUT HARKAM JAARS UNTIL WE COULD GET UP A CIRCUS — THEN PEOPLE WOULD PAY TO SEE HIM !! WE COULD MAKE A MILLION DOLLARS — ARE YOU STILL SLEEPY ?!
NO—NO A THOUSAND TIMES NO !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Spring Again*

By THE HAGERS

THE FIRST WARM DAY BROUGHT SUCH DELIGHT I HAD TO SIT ME DOWN AND WRITE
A POEM ON THE BIRTH OF SPRING. YOU KNOW—THE "BUDDING" KIND OF THING.
DRAKEVILLE NEWS
ACCURACY
EDITOR
THE EDITOR MET ME. I'LL QUOTE HIS WORDS WHEN HE SAW WHAT I WROTE:
"NEW POETS RISE WITH TEMPERATURES. SOMETIME NEXT WEEK I'LL GET TO YOURS."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Struggle for the Soil

EVERYBODY in Washington except the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the more seriously concerned critics seems to be getting a certain amount of amusement out of the struggles of the administrators to bring together the myriad details of their program of farm relief through soil conservation.

The new program has been thrown together hastily and under pressure since the AAA Supreme Court decision in an effort to anticipate the present planting season. It has had to deal with more than a score of different kinds of crops. try to classify them as soil-depleting or soil-conserving crops and work out practical ways of paying benefits for fertility-saving uses of the land. The result has been considerable confusion and uncertainty even among the lieutenants of Secretary Wallace, who are to put the plans into effect.

No one knows exactly what the effect will be, how many thousand acres will be kept from cultivation or what the effect on farm prices will be. Criticisms are made that the plan of payment takes no account of the man who has already been farming his land with due regard for soil-building crops and that it favors the large landowner rather than the poor tenant who needs aid. Agriculture Department spokesmen have to watch themselves to keep up the legal fiction that the purpose of the plan is not for control of production.

Yet all these shortcomings do not alter the fact that the United States faces a dangerous enemy in the forces of soil erosion and fertility wastage. The floods of recent weeks and continued reports of stifling dust storms in the West emphasize what is happening to the source of America's food supply—a supply hitherto so plentiful that one does not easily picture millions of acres going the way of the semideserts of northern Africa or the loess beds of China. Yet those were once beautifully productive areas.

They went just the way millions of America's acres are starting, by the breaking of nature's balance between, on one hand, the indigenous verdure of grass and tree that hold moisture, and, on the other hand, the eroding forces of water run-off and dust-carrying winds. This is not to say that all cultivation is harmful—far from it—but when too much forest is cleared, too much grass land plowed and pastures tramped out by overgrazing, the results are serious.

Estimates of eminent authorities as marshaled by Morris L. Cooke, Rural Electrification Administrator, have it that:

> A single dust storm has swept as much as 300,000,000 tons of fertile topsoil from the great wheat plains; the Mississippi River carries 400,000,000 tons of good soil into the Gulf each year; 100,000,000 acres have already been destroyed for agricultural use; another 125,000,000 are seriously impaired; another 100,000,000 seriously threatened; and the annual money damage is $400,000,000.

How are these forces to be halted? Neither the individual nor the state appears able to cope with them. They may prove to be quite "unconstitutional"—to lie beyond any authority so far vested in the Federal Government. Yet they are not halted by insisting that the Constitution is too small and shouldn't be enlarged. A constitutional amendment may be required. Possibly the Administration has been at fault for not frankly advocating such an amendment. However, the new farm relief act may pass muster in the courts as being partially a soil-conservation measure. If it does not, the American people will surely find some way to deal with this national problem by national power.

Meanwhile it should be acknowledged that the men who are grappling with America's farm question and its problem of soil erosion are fighting one of the nation's battles. Their strategy may not be of the best; their technique of command may be sometimes contradictory; some of their sallies may be useless. But they are the only ones who have undertaken to grapple with it as a national responsibility, and as such their efforts deserve co-operation rather than carping, sympathy rather than sabotage, and intelligent analysis rather than instinctive animosity.

Peace Piecemeal?

ETHIOPIA is now in Europe's wood pile. The elements of equivocation which hindered vigorous application of law to Premier Mussolini's aggression have remained to confuse the arguments of those who would be stern with Chancellor Hitler.

Some diplomats have wishfully thought it possible to keep the African and the Rhineland crises in separate compartments. Il Duce's refusal to accept the proposals of the other Locarno signatories as a basis to discuss a new European peace unless the League lifts its sanctions against Italy shows how closely the two problems are related. Until Italy does accept those proposals Great Britain will refuse to consider as binding any agreement which would amount to virtual military alliance among the Locarno powers.

Postponed prophecy would point out that France's attempts to smooth Italy's road into Africa helped to clear the avenue to remilitarization of the Rhineland. The moral would be that if treaties are not enforced in the first instance they may be unenforceable in the second. Yet even hindsight cannot say what would have been the outcome if all the League powers could have agreed to handle Premier Mussolini without gloves. It is worth pondering whether League authority would have been so strengthened that Herr Hitler would have hesitated between more tactful methods and those he actually adopted to proclaim German sovereignty complete. Certainly, the German Chancellor calculated shrewdly when he guessed that an offer to strengthen the League would fall sweetly on the ears of many of its champions. The League might not have needed his offer if its authority had been proclaimed vigorously some months ago.

Future attempts to reinforce world law will have to include more than the possible additional support of Germany. They will have to be based on the proposition that the law is the protector of all. They can hardly be successful if they hope to divide the peace and the rights of peoples into compartments—this one marked "imperative," that one "negligible."

It is reported that data on state, county and local governments gathered by the University of Chicago weigh 15 tons. So that is what is meant by the "weight of evidence."

It may come to the point where, if you ask whether a book is worth reading, or not, the answer will be: "Well, it weighs two pounds more than 'Anthony Adverse.'"

THE most unpatriotic thing that has happened in Italy in a long time, is the way the stock market slumped after Mussolini's booming announcement of putting industry under the regulation of the state. Evidently just as soon as the citizens got through cheering Il Duce's speech, they ran to a telephone and called their brokers; in other words, cheered long and sold short.

Classmates in Courage

WHEN Thomas Howard Overton was announced as the high ranking scholar in the freshman class at the Chicago-Kent College of Law a day or two ago, he insisted that Stanley A. Kasprzyk deserved some of the credit. "You see," he said, "Kasprzyk is my eyes and I'm his arms."

A simple statement, but behind it a story of calm courage; a tale of two young men who faced physical handicap and challenged it and won a good fight. They met in school when the armless Mr. Kasprzyk guided Mr. Overton, who is sightless, down a flight of stairs. The acquaintance ripened into friendship. Mr. Overton carried the books which Mr. Kasprzyk read aloud for their common study. Today they plan partnership. A shingle will bear the legend: Overton and Kasprzyk, Attorneys-at-Law.

"For each of us it is just a matter of working harder to overcome a physical handicap," they serenely say. Surely Milton, in such a case, would permit his pregnant line to read: "Peace hath her victories *much more* renowned than war."

Food for the Poor

SIR JOHN ORR, British expert on nutrition, is unremitting in his demands for a national food policy to enable the poorest classes in the community to consume more food. Last year a committee of the League of Nations drew attention to the problem of malnutrition as a world problem—arising from the fact that millions of persons are underfed though the producers of food cannot dispose of their stocks.

Sir John Orr has re-examined the question as it applies to Great Britain, a country whose average standard of living is relatively high; yet it has 4,500,000 people whose weekly income is only 10 shillings per head, allowing, as he calculates, no more than about 4 shillings a week for food. This is not enough, nutritionists agree, even if it is wisely spent, to maintain stamina and efficiency.

From this, the consumers' side of the question, we turn to the producers. The British Government, acting through Mr. Walter Elliot, energetic Minister of Agriculture, has been extremely enterprising during the last three or four years in stimulating British agricultural production, enabling farmers to get more dependable prices in a more secure market. The state has had to pay for this stimulation. The tariffs, quotas, and marketing schemes which have benefited the farmers have constituted farm subsidies.

Yet the beneficial results are strictly limited—limited by the capacity of the consumer to pay. And since on the whole the tendency of the marketing schemes has been to keep up, not to reduce, prices, the consumers who need more food have not been able to consume more, and the farmers, who require larger sales as well as a safe market, have been denied them.

The marketing schemes should be carried a stage further. This is the first and most obvious reform needed to maintain the profits of the farmer and to lower the cost of food for the poor.

Russia, 1914–1918

Book News of the Day

THE title of DARKNESS AND DAWN, by Alexei Tolstoy (New York: Longmans, Green. $2.50), taken together with the name of its author, recalls another Tolstoy and his great novel, "War and Peace"; and when we find that Alexei Tolstoy is not only descended from the line of Leo Tolstoy but is related on his mother's side to Turgenieff, we also inevitably think of that other stupendous Russian novel with a title of paired words, "Fathers and Sons."

It is not going too far to say that the younger Tolstoy's novel has something of the epic quality of "War and Peace." It, too, draws its subject from national history at a period of importance—in this case, the years from 1914 to November of 1918. The treatment is on a large scale, covering many sections of Russia, from Petrograd to the Crimea, and including men and leaders in the Imperial Army, the Red army, the White army, sailors, Czechs, Germans, bourgeois, mujiks and proletarians of the cities.

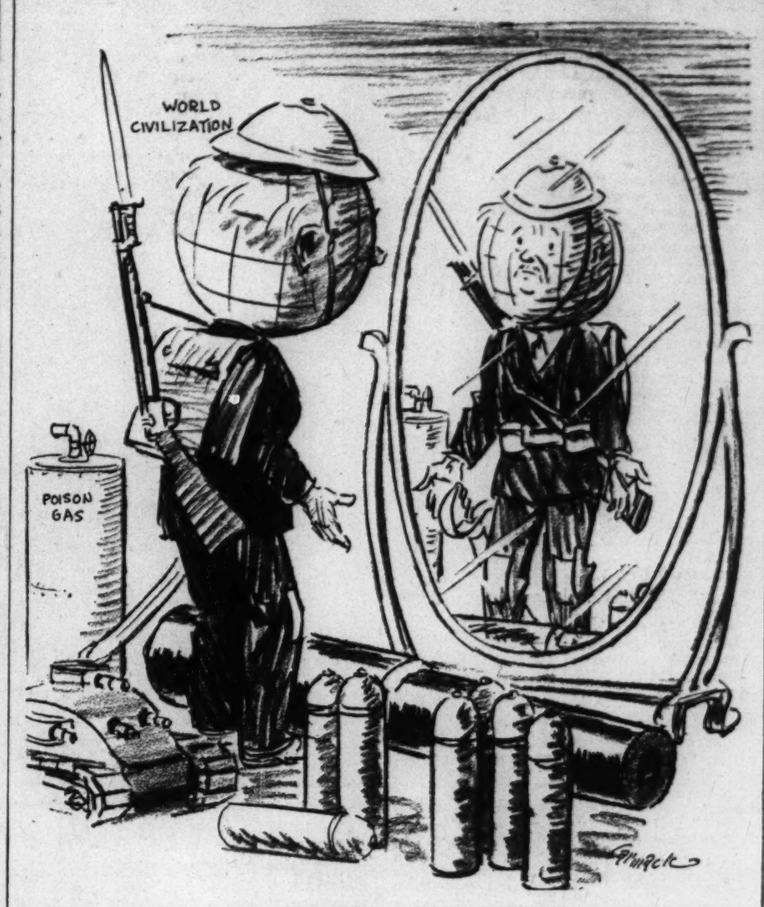
The heroes and heroines of this epic are ordinary people, typical of thousands of men who worked for a cause and thousands of women who endured. Foremost among the women are two daughters of a provincial physician: Katia, first married to a barrister, later to an officer in General Denikin's army; and Dasha who became the wife of a Red officer.

The progress of the narrative is more orderly, constant and climactic than in many Russian novels. Things really happen. Much of the story is told through conversation but the conversation does not evaporate into inconclusiveness. Though the prevailing mental state of the people is one of confusion, the reader may clearly perceive the actual order of events in that chaos of false starts, misunderstandings, and contradictory theories. Thus we follow Telegin through the horrors of the Russian advance in the early years of the World War. We see Russia stirred and mixed by a great ferment. We see the disintegration of the empire and after that the revolution which is to fuse all Russia into one brotherhood.

But close upon that bright hope come counter-revolution, division of opinion—oftentimes from the most altruistic motives—more and more fighting, executions, evacuations, starvation, soviets here and anarchy there and elsewhere a German protectorate; and finally, when Russia's strength is ebbing and the reverberations of the revolution are fading, there comes the news that the German Imperial Government has fallen and that the Kaiser has fled. There ends the narrative of "Darkness and Dawn."

In contrast with the scenes described, the writer's way of dealing with his material, whether it be life in a war prison or a summer idyl by the sea, is gentle. Human values are of great importance to him in this clash of revolutions. His people, for the most part, are honest and lovable. The book is an interesting product of new Russia. W. K. R.

"What's Civilized About It?"



An Interpreter in Baku

WE HAD noticed the youth—he was slight, dark, not so very tall, and quite young. Dressed usually in plus fours, he was always immaculate, presenting an appearance not at all usual among the travelers we were meeting in that part of Russia. Nor had we failed to note the supply and the quality of his luggage which even went so far as to include a bag of golf clubs.

Tommy and I were making that tedious, sixty-hour trip from Moscow to Baku on the Caspian in the course of his work as an American engineer in the Soviets.

The young traveler who had attracted our attention smiled at us tentatively when we accidentally met him in the corridors of the train. But even though we were bored we made no attempt to follow up any sort of an acquaintance. Or perhaps it was because we were bored. He himself looked so excessively foreign to our middle-western American eyes, and since leaving Moscow we had learned by sad experience in dining car and sleeper that English was an accomplishment not generally prevalent in the hinterlands of the U. S. S. R. We had by this time reached a point where we simply did not expect anyone to understand us without the complicated and tiresome evolution of a sign language. Besides, this chap seemed to be one of a party whose other members, considerably older and definitely hard-faced, decidedly did not invite casual contact.

* * *

The journey ended at Baku. Arriving unheralded, we made our way through the press of humanity at the station, achieved a droshky, and reached—The Hotel. Then our troubles began. No one could understand us and we could understand no one. The clerk at the desk was the proud possessor of at least half a dozen English words but unfortunately he had no idea as to what they might mean.

Then we saw the young man of the train again. A glint in his eye and a quiver at the corner of his mouth seemed to signify that he was not inattentive to what was happening. No more was necessary. My husband, thoroughly exasperated and wasting no time on ceremony, deftly extracted the promising stranger from the midst of the latter's assortment of baggage and astonished associates and demanded:

"Can you understand English?"

"Yes, sair—a leetle."

"Then come along and tell this confounded clerk what I want."

* * *

Forthwith Tommy launched into specific instructions concerning room, bath, breakfast and what have you. He was annoyed and baffled by unmanageable circumstances and both his voice and manner were noticeably short; but our newly acquired interpreter had an evident sense of humor and seemed to accept such reactions with perfect understanding. Negotiations proceeded and eventually the porters picked up our luggage and started for the elevator.

"You'd better come, too," Tommy advised his personally selected aide. "I don't want to be marooned between floors with these birds. And they aren't going to get away with another hold-up such as that droshky driver just perpetrated. I'll need you to tell them what I won't pay them."

So our new acquaintance trailed along to handle required conversation. When we were finally installed to our satisfaction, he inquired:

"Now is that all, sair?"

"Yes," responded my husband. He was looking for the case that held his precious job specifications and he looked up with the absent-minded smile he often gave his own young brother. "Yes, that's fine. Thanks a lot. I couldn't have managed without you." And the youth bowed himself out of the room very gracefully.

* * *

By that evening we had contacted the Oil Trust, obtained a car and an official interpreter, and had seen some of our major difficulties on the way to adjustment.

"By the way," Tommy suddenly exclaimed. "What's become of our young tourist friend? Let's look him up and thank him a little more properly for his help this morning."

Accompanied now by the interpreter furnished from the Oil Trust, he hurried to the desk and began to question the clerk on duty. A very young man—quite dark—European manners—traveling with a party? Suddenly a light dawned upon the clerk.

"Ah, that one! Yes, he left on the boat which sailed at four o'clock this afternoon. I understand he had been at school in Paris—he was returning to Teheran. He is the Crown Prince of Persia, you know." O. C. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Propaganda's Part in Massacre

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor there is a reference to the Boston Massacre of 1770.

I know that the Monitor wishes always to be fair, and when I read the above reference I was sorry to see that it might possibly be misunderstood, and thus do something toward playing injuriously upon the emotions.

In writing this to you, I do not wish either to condemn or condone anything that was done over 160 years ago; but I felt that it might interest you to have an account of the incident as given by such a well-known writer as James Truslow Adams, in his book, "The Epic of America."

The quotation is as follows:

". . . Whereas, such men as John Hancock and John Adams wanted quiet, and retired from public affairs to the management of their own, Sam Adams and the lesser radicals worked harder than ever to keep public opinion inflamed.

"With the upper classes become lukewarm or hostile to his continued propaganda, with the obnoxious legislation repealed or modified, he had to trust to generalizations and emotional appeals. A good example of his use of the latter was the affair called the 'Boston Massacre.' As part of the general imperial policy following the war, the British Government had stationed some regiments in Boston. They were under good officers and good discipline, and there was no more reason why they should have made trouble there than in any provincial garrison town of England. Adams, however, was continually stirring up the public mind against them; John Adams reported finding him one Sunday night 'preparing for the next day's newspaper—a curious employment, cooking up paragraphs, articles, occurrences, etc., working the political engine.' Finally, one March evening, as a result of more than usual provocation given by taunting boys to soldiers on duty, an unfortunate clash occurred. There was confusion, a rioter's shout to 'fire' was mistaken for an officer's command, and several citizens were killed. The officer surrendered to the civil authorities, was tried, defended by John Adams and Josiah Quincy Jr., and acquitted. But Samuel Adams at once saw the value of the incident. Every emotion of the mob was played upon. The affair was termed a 'massacre,' and in the annual speeches given for a number of years to commemorate its anniversary, the boys and men who had taken part in the mobbing were described as martyrs to liberty and the soldiers as 'bloody butchers.' . . . At the request of the citizens, the troops were removed from the city, but such talk, which served its intended purpose, was kept up for years after. The incident was unimportant in itself, and its chief interest is in how the radicals, after having provoked it, made use of it." ("The Epic of America," pages 84, 85.) R. B. S.

Boston, Mass.

William Stanley, Inventor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There were nationwide celebrations last week honoring the memory of William Stanley, inventor of the transformer. Though engineers and electrical men in general know of his work and place his name among the great men of electrical history, there is as yet no mention made of him in Webster's Dictionary (biographical section), and two thin paragraphs dispose of his work in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Fifty years ago, using equipment imported from England which had not proved practical in tests, Stanley devised the transformer as an instrument to step alternating electric current up or down, thus giving flexibility to a product cumbersome to handle except at great cost. There are many other names famous from those early days of electricity—Edison, Faraday, Aipernowski, Deri, Blathy, Gaulard and Gibbs, but Stanley was the first to actually hook up a complete alternating current system supplying light to a dozen stores, offices, shops and two hotels in Great Barrington, Mass. Two wires were run down the main street and fastened to insulators nailed on elm trees.

Now, as then, the transformer itself is an insignificant thing in appearance and hardly attracts the attention of passers-by as it hangs from electric light poles throughout the country or stands outside electric substations. Yet it is the heart of the alternating current system and its development let down the gates to a flood of electrical developments for home and industry.

William Stanley was probably the individual most responsible for the present high development of the electrical industry.

Westwood, Mass. HERBERT B. NICHOLS

Diplomacy by Declarations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why not propose that Europe scrap all mutual military-aid agreements and substitute therefor voluntary declarations from each European nation (or as many as will make them) that it will respect present boundaries, and that it will not initiate war against any other European nation?

Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland could lead the way in this and leave other nations to follow.

This would clear the atmosphere of all military alliances which lead to war. It would wipe out all present diplomatic balances and counter-balances of power and leave the slate clean and each nation free to face each international question of the future on its own merits. ARTHUR F. FOSBERY

San Francisco, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Nosing Out the News

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

IN APPRAISING the quality of news that comes out of every country, internal conditions must always be taken into account. Dispatches cabled or written under dictatorships that employ methods of censorship and blacklist in dealing with foreign correspondents naturally observe more taboos and contain more euphemistic circumlocutions than cables or articles dealing with situations in democratic countries.

The character of the news which reaches the reader in America is determined by other factors besides the amount of pressure and restraint to which the correspondent may be subjected. The temperament of the people, the character of its domestic institutions, the relative ease or difficulty with which the language may be learned, the standards of the local press, all these and other factors are bound to influence favorably or unfavorably the work of the foreign journalistic observer.

As regards access to sources of official opinion and information, Tokyo, while it cannot rank with that newspaper man's paradise, Washington, compares favorably with a number of European capitals. The best-known institution in this respect is the session which Mr. Eiji Amau, the spokesman for the Foreign Office, holds three times a week for the benefit of the twenty or thirty regularly accredited correspondents in the Japanese capital.

* * *

Occasionally these meetings, in the course of which Mr. Amau is subjected to a cross-examination on any and every aspect of Japan's foreign relations, are productive of important statements. More often they generate little but restatements of well-known propositions, and streams of cold water for some of the more imaginative stories which abound in the Japanese press. Yet they are almost always interesting simply because of their round-table character. An exchange between Mr. Amau and the representative of Tass, the official Soviet Telegraph Agency, sometimes casts a gleam of light on the perpetually clouded Soviet-Japanese relations. There were days during the naval conference when the gathering in Mr. Amau's office was a sort of miniature London naval conference, with the viewpoints of all the powers involved finding expression through their correspondents.

Japan's record in the matter of censorship and general restraint of journalists, while not perfect, is fairly good in a very imperfect age. Mysterious deletions from cables in transmission are not unknown, but are unusual. There seems to be no authenticated case when a foreign journalist was deported or refused readmission to Japan on account of his writings; a statement which could be accurately made in regard to very few European countries east of the Rhine.

So much for the favorable items. Far and away the greatest stumblingblock in the path of the foreign journalist who wants to make a thorough study of the country is the language. One of the writer's more studious colleagues, a man who has made more than ordinary progress in Japanese, for a newspaper man, during eighteen months of residence here, voiced the opinion recently that ten years would be a fair estimate of the time needed before an American or European could hope to converse in Japanese as fluently as the average British or American correspondent in Berlin can speak German, or the average German in London or Washington English.

* * *

Certain peculiarities of Japanese journalism add to the difficulties of the foreign correspondent. In the beginning one is amazed at the number of interesting looking stories in the Japanese press. One is tempted to file regardless of prohibitively high cable tolls. With longer residence comes a realization that all too many of these fascinating stories are the product either of pure imagination or, in the best case, of speculative conjecture. If under dictatorial forms of government the correspondent writhes at the narrow limits which are marked out for published news in Japan he sometimes longs for an infallible instrument for determining accuracy.

Finally in many Japanese there is a shell of instinctive reticence behind the natural exterior of courtesy and hospitality that is not easy to pierce. Many things have entered into the making of this shell: Japan's long period of self-imposed isolation, different standards of values, different methods of expression.

Some of the handicaps of "covering Japan" are as irremovable as Mount Fuji. But one wonders whether an interesting experiment could not be made by some opulent foundation in creating a fund for preparing journalists destined for Far Eastern service with knowledge of Chinese or Japanese. The price of this knowledge is years of intensive and exclusive study, which the correspondent on active service cannot give. But the advantages of a thorough grounding on one of the major Oriental languages would be as great and as obvious for the journalist as for the missionary, the diplomat and the military or naval attaché.